FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

The French Embassy's military attache was shot dead in the embassy parking lot 18 September, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. A Syrian "responsible source" cited by SANA expressed Syria's "extreme pain and anger" at the killing, adding that Syria denounces the continuation of such acts against the French at a time when France is adopting "balanced" stands on the Middle East conflict and "positive" stands on the situation in Lebanon.

As for the terrorist attacks in Paris, the "Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" issued a statement promising more attacks in France and threatening violence against Italy and the United States, according to the Voice of Lebanon. In Tripoli, Robert and Maurice Ibrahim 'Abdallah told journalists that they have nothing to do with the bombings in Paris and that they have not left Lebanon for 2 years, Beirut radio noted. The two brothers, who are sought by French police in connection with the attacks, offered to place themselves at the disposal of Lebanese and French judicial authorities.

In the south, residents staged a "mammoth" demonstration in Tyre in response to the Amal movement's appeal for support for UNIFIL, Voice of National Resistance radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery and naval forces sunk two Iraqi patrol boats in the northern part of the Gulf east of Umm Qasr, IRNA reported, adding that the vessels were trying to reach the Al-Bakr offshore platform. In a related statement reported by the agency, the commander of the Iranian Navy claimed that the Iraqi Navy has been "annihilated" in the Gulf and that the small Iraqi vessels based in Umm Qasr are unable to go out through the Khawr 'Abdallah channel.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged the loss of an Iraqi plane north of Khark Island 17 September, and IRNA noted that the downed plane was a Mirage F-1.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni received Revolution Guards Corps officials and gave them "necessary guidelines," according to IRNA.

Arrest of Iranians in Turkey

The Ankara Security Court has indicted three Iranians for "founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band," the court prosecutor disclosed in a statement reported by ANATOLIA. The Turkish agency noted that the Iranians were arrested at Ankara Airport 13 September when they were caught in possession of a case containing an explosives detonator.

West Bank-Jordan

The Israeli authorities have permitted a Jordanian bank to open in Nabulus for the first time since 1967 and branches may open in other West Bank locations in the future, Jerusalem radio reported. In Jordan, Planning Minister Tahir Kan'an stated that the reopening of Jordanian commercial banks in the West Bank is linked with Jordan's plans to implement development projects in the occupied Arab territories, the *Jordan Times* noted. Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i welcomed the initiative in a press statement reported by the paper, asserting that Israel permitted the Jordanian bank to reopen in response to U.S. pressure. Al-Rifa'i also commented on the results of the Alexandria summit, stating that the nature of the "preparatory committee" announced by the Israeli and Egyptian leaders "is still a puzzle to us." He dismissed any idea of a tripartite Jordanian-Egyptian-Israeli preparatory committee, stressing that Jordan will "under no circumstances" participate in such a committee.

Libya

Tripoli radio broadcast Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech at the Islamic Call Society conference in Tripoli in which the Libyan leader called for Muslim volunteers from all over the world to help defend Libya against the "crusading Zionist aggression." He maintained that the U.S. State Department will always belong to "Jews and Zionists," adding that Muslims must alert U.S. public opinion to the seriousness of this "very dangerous issue." Al-Qadhdhafi also denounced sectarian divisions within Islam as "heresies" which have become "a worm that is devouring Islam's bone and body." He deplored the Muslim Brotherhood's bombing campaign in Syria and its role in Sudan, stressing that Muslim groups should direct violence against "the crusaders" and Zionism, not against other Muslims. On the Iran-Iraq war, Al-Qadhdhafi urged the conference to launch an appeal for an end to the "war of the cities," which he described as "cowardly" and alien to Muslim ethics.

Sudan

Sudan Airways resumed flights to Juba 16 September, according to a Khartoum Airport source cited by SUNA. Juba Airport was closed in August after the SPLA shot down an airliner. Meanwhile, the SPLA's clandestine radio announced that "two unidentified aircraft not belonging to the Sudan Air Force" bombed an SPLA-held position 12 September, destroying Jonglei Canal equipment that was captured by the SPLA last March.

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PFLP Denies Connection with French Explosions

JN170936 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The PFLP, led by George Habash, has categorically denied any connection with the recent terrorist explosions in France. In a statement distributed in the Syrian capital yesterday evening, the PFLP stressed that the reports carried by some French news media citing French security sources about the PFLP extending logistical aid to terrorist squads for the purpose of carrying out their operations are groundless, and that the PFLP denounces terrorist acts against innocent people in France as well as any other country.

'Arafat Receives Urgent Mubarak Message

JN160739 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has sent an urgent message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reaffirming the need to attain PLO recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338.

The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported today that the Egyptian president requested, in a message sent with a high level envoy, that the PLO recognize UN resolutions, reactivate the Amman agreement, and restore coordination with Jordan since this is the way to ensure PLO participation within a Jordanian delegation in the international peace conference.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper said that Mubarak pointed out in his message that the PLO can withdraw its recognition of the two UN resolutions in case the Israeli side fails to demonstrate flexibility. The Egyptian president also asked him not to pay attention to the Israeli statements since they are designed "to create a rift among the concerned Arab sides."

PNC Chairman Interviewed in IL GIORNALE NUOVO

AU161246 Rome ANSA in English 1240 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, September 16 — The fears that the Middle East crisis would degenerate into a general war led the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to change its policies and seek an internationally sponsored negotiated settlement, according to Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestine National Council, in an interview in today's edition of the Milan daily *Il Giornale Nuovo.*

"But Israel does not want to change its attitude," the eighty year-old shaykh added, underlining that "We are determined to continue the political struggle, but without forgetting, that there always remains the alternative of armed resistance."

According to the Milan daily, the decision by PLO leader Yassir 'Arafat to reconvene the Palestinian parliament by the end of this year, the first time the 400-member body has met since November 1984, "could be a sign of something new, of a re-found unity within the PLO".

The last session of the Palestinian parliament was called by 'Arafat in order to verify his position following the split in the PLO which gave birth to the "National Salvation Front," now based in Damascus.

The question still remains, however, where the parliament is to meet. The last meeting was held in Amman, but since then there has been a split between Jordan and the PLO leadership. But, for Shaykh Sa'ih, the federation pact with Jordan "still remains valid".

Regarding the Palestinian refusal to accept the United Nations Security Council's Resolutions 242 and 338, the shaykh said the Palestinians can never accept them because "they do not mention our national rights".

Sa'ih, who is highly respected among Palestinians, went on to say that if the two resolutions were to be applied, then "all the other decisions by the United Nations regarding the Middle East question" would have to be applied as well. Among these he pointed out Resolution 181, of 1947, which called for the formation of two states: Israel and Palestine.

Underlining that, since 1967, it has been the Arab world itself which has not recognized the Palestinians' right to a nation, the shaykh affirmed that "all the government upheavals which have occured in Arab nations in these years has had the Palestinian cause as one of its background factors".

"And if our problem is not resolved," Sa'ih added, "one must accept the fact that other upheavals will occur in the future." He ruled out, however, that this was a threat directed at Jordan's King Hussayn, Morocco's King Hassan or other Arab leaders.

The shaykh also excluded that the PLO would accept "autonomy" or "any other form of partial auto-administration". He added that he could not comment on the possibility of creating a Palestinian state on the occupied Left Bank or in Gaza; "For it is a decision that has to be made by the National Council."

"But should this emerge from an intrnational conference," he concluded, "if there is an agreement between the superpowers, the nations in the region and us, if there is official recognition of the PLO... if there are all these guarantees, then perhaps we could accept it".

Khalil Al-Wazir Chooses Baghdad as Headquarters

JN161503 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Tunis -- *Al-Bayan* -- Informed Palestinian sources have said Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has chosen Baghdad as his headquarters and will soon leave Tunis for Baghdad. Abu Jihad chose Tunis as his temporary place of residence after leaving Amman following the closure of PLO offices there and his deportation from Jordan. It is noteworthy that reports here say Khalil al-Wazir had asked the Algerian authorities to allow him to stay in their territory and that his request has not as yet been approved.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers Holds Meeting on Tanker Attack

LD171615 Kuwait KUNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 17 (KUNA) — Kuwait perceives that attacks on oil tankers and vessels in the Gulf escalates tension in the region, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said Wednesday following a Council of Ministers extraordinary meeting.

He said Commerce and Industry Minister and Acting Oil Minister Faysal al-Khalid briefed the Cabinet over the missile attack on the *Fintas* oil tanker last night east of Al-Khafji, and measures adopted by authorities to bring the situation under control.

He said the *Fintas* was attacked by missiles launched from a gunboat 35 miles east of Al-Khafji, setting the rear compartment on fire. Al-Rashid added that five Kuwaiti tugboats and six others from Saudi Arabia and rescue companies are still combatting the fire on the tanker.

Kuwait, which is pursuing a efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, perceives such attacks on oil tankers and vessels as elements that tend to escalate tension in the region, Al-Rashid noted.

He pointed out that Kuwait is in constant contact with Arab Gulf countries over this incident.

On other business, Al-Rashid said H.H. the crown prince and prime minister briefed the Cabinet on the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Kuwait Friday for talks with H.H. the Amir.

The finance minister, Al-Rashid said, informed the Cabinet on the resignation of 'Abd al-Wahab al-Tammar from his post as governor of the Kuwait Central Bank. The ministers praised Al-Tammar's record of services during his tenure as governor, Al-Rashid added.

Iranian Charge Summoned

LD181007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Sep (Kuna) — The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry today summoned the Iranian charge d'affairs in Kuwait, Mohammad Reza Baqueri.

A responsible ministry source told KUNA that following the summons to the ministry, the Iranian charge d'affaires met with acting Under Secretary Faysal al-Salih al-Mutawwa', who handed him a note concerning the interception of the Kuwaiti oil tanker *Fintas* last Tuesday night inside Arab territorial waters in the Arabian Gulf.

The source said Al-Mutawwa' asked the Iranian charge d'affaires for clarifications concerning the incident.

Fire on Tanker Extinguished

LD181001 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0826 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 18 Sep (KUNA) - Faysal al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry and acting minister of oil, announced today the fire on the Kuwaiti oil tanker hit by two missiles while passing through the Gulf opposite Ra's al-Khafji the night before last has been extinguished. Al-Khalid informed KUNA that "work is continuing to repair the damage from the regrettable incident" sustained by the tanker *Fintas*. He added: "We thank God for the safety of all members of the crew and those who participated in the salvage." [passage omitted]

Departing Soviet Envoy Meets With Officials

LD171135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 17 (KUNA) — On the occasion of the completion of his mission here, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov was received Wednesday by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-Osaymi.

Cordial relations were discussed during the meeting.

Acting Foreign Undersecretary Faysal al-Motawa held a farewell party in honor of the departing Soviet diplomat.

Heads of diplomatic missions in Kuwait and directors of the Foreign Ministry departments and the Soviet Embassy members attended the ceremony.

Akopov is scheduled to leave here Thursday.

Mubarak Telephones King Husayn 17 Sep

NC171227 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1148 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak telephoned King Husayn of Jordan this morning. He reassured himself about the king's health and wished him a speedy recovery.

Paper Argues Tabah Problem 'Has Just Begun'

PM171217 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
13 Sep 86 p 16

[Kustafa Amin "Idea" Column]

[Text] Public opinion did not receive the agreement on Tabah with enthusiasm; indeed it received it coolly. The talks, discussions, and bargaining went on for a long time, to the extent that the people got bored with the talk about Tabah and despaired of an agreement ever being reached on it. Negotiating with the Israelis is no easy thing; they are shrewd business people and skilled at bargaining. They are like the shopkeeper who swears to you that the cost price to him of a pair of shoes is 20 pounds. After 2 hours of bargaining and negotiating with him you end up buying the shoes for 5 pounds and you are happy with the bargain. But after leaving the shop you find that the shoes are worth only 3 pounds. This is what the Israelis usually do in their political and economic negotiations.

The talks were long, hard, and tedious. On a number of occasions the Egyptians decided to stop the negotiations and to pull out. The Israelis threatened to do the same, hinting at instructions being received from Tel Aviv to return home. The Egyptians showed patience in the face of such maneuvers, stood fast, and ignored the threats. Their persistence and adherence to their rights surprised the Americans, who usually reckon on dividing a country in two. But the Egyptian delegation insisted that Tabah is one and cannot be divided into two. Clashes and differences occurred at every point, and the United States mediated several times until the agreement was signed.

This, however, does not mean that the Tabah problem is over; indeed, the problem has just begun. The arbitration is going to be hard and exhausting. The Israelis will resort to arguing and bargaining and the situation will require great patience from Egypt. What could be resolved in 5 minutes will take weeks or longer.

We hope that during the arbitration Israel will not provoke our feelings. Is it credible that, as we were approaching agreement on arbitration, savage air raids were being carried out on southern Lebanon? Nobody would believe that there could be a normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel at a time when relations between Israel and the Arabs are deteriorating.

For Israel to be able to live in this area it must realize that comprehensive peace between it and all the Arab countries is the way to normalizing relations between Israel and Egypt.

We do not expect the Egyptian people to welcome the improvement of relations with Israel when the Arabs in Palestine are being treated like slaves and when Israel is denying the Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination. We want Israel to begin withdrawing from southern Lebanon and stop sending its aircraft over Beirut and destroying people's homes. We wish that it would realize that oppression will not end terror; rather it is recognizing peoples' right to freedom, independence, and sovereignty that will curb terror, change the hostile atmosphere, and restore peace to the Middle East.

Every inch of occupied Arab land we restore is a step toward peace.

'Arafat Urged To Maintain Accord With Jordan

PM171040 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 4-6

[Chief editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Who Would Stop 'Arafat from Making a Historical Mistake?"]

[Excerpts] It would be a grievous setback for the Palestinian problem if the PLO canceled the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in compliance with the conditions the dissidents are dictating for returning to the PLO under 'Arafat's leadership.

It would be a jump into the unknown if 'Arafat abandoned this agreement in search of a mirage known as Palestinian national unity. What we fear most is that the dissidents will drag 'Arafat into taking this step so that his credibility and that of the PLO will be eroded and then in the end turn against him and finish off what was left of his leadership. [passage omitted]

In fact canceling or freezing the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, as some of the PLO leaders declare they would do, means 'Arafat would be exchanging his correct strategic objective for a small tactical gain. The Palestinian division is a fact and will continue because the disagreement is deep and radical; it simply involves the single question of who stands under the Palestinian flag and who stands under other flags that falsely represent Palestine but which in fact echo the voices of other people who want Palestinian decisionmaking to be subordinate to theirs.

Those who today speak about Palestinian unity are talking about something absent and nonexistent; indeed it is impossible to exist after all that has happened. Even if it existed it is certainly a false and unreal existence.

What could 'Arafat hope for from [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril after all that has happened in Tripoli?

What could 'Arafat hope for from Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] and his colleagues after they pounded his headquarters in Tripoli Lebanon 3 years ago and who want him dead regardless of how ugly and disgusting this may be?

What could 'Arafat hope for from Dr Habash, who aligned himself with all these because he prefers the Palestinian problem to wait a thousand years before it is solved?

What could 'Arafat hope for after having tried conciliation several times before under the pressure of friends and comrades only to find frustration and face vicious plotting aimed at finishing him off to undermine the PLO's legality and its independent decision?

If this time 'Arafat and his supporters gave in to the cold war pressures being brought to bear on him, if he capitulated to the campaigns of intimidation and swallowed the poisonous bait coated with false slogans about Palestinian united action, he would be losing his last chance. The result would be the destruction of the PLO and the defeat of its mainstream as well as the shelving of the Palestinian cause maybe indefinitely. In which case, 'Arafat would have sold his correct strategic objective in return for a tactical gain that will not be achieved. [passage omitted]

I do not think that anybody would be happier than the Israelis as they would be following the PLO leaders' statements about 'Arafat's intention to cancel or freeze the agreement because the preparatory meeting between the PLO leaders and some of the dissident factions in an East European capital endorsed such a demand as a precondition to the dissidents' return to the PLO.

The value of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement lies in the fact that it was a true and loyal expression of the Palestinian majority in the occupied territories, the silent majority that had the opportunity to express itself clearly at the recent two PNC meetings in Algiers and Amman, unafraid of the terror of the anarchists who murdered 'Isam al-Sartawi following the Algiers meeting and Fahd al-Qawasimah following the Amman meeting with the aim of terrorizing everybody.

The agreement was greatly welcomed by all the Palestinian institutions and personalities in the occupied territories, in both the West Bank and Gaza. It was a factor that contributed to unifying the forces in the occupied land and symbolized the unity of Palestinian action at home like never before. It put an end to that fabricated division between the supporters of the king and the supporters of 'Arafat that in the past hindered efforts to consolidate internal steadfastness.

What has happened now in the occupied territories? Enthusiasm has ebbed, despair and lack of confidence in the leaderships outside the territories has increased, self-doubts have spread, and the miserable division between pro-king and pro-'Arafat factions has been resumed. Furthermore, the climate has been made ripe for the emergence of a third party that sees the disagreement between the two parties an excuse for dishonest cooperation with the Israelis on the pretext of the need for facilitating life. [passage omitted]

What could 'Arafat or the PLO gain and what could the Palestinian people in the occupied territories gain if the unthinkable happened and the agreement was canceled? Nothing at all except reaping the wind. Perhaps I will not be divulging a secret to say that when Egypt thought of receiving Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres its principal motive was to discuss with him frankly and openly his attitude toward the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a state confederally linked to Jordan. Peres' answer was: But the problem is that the Palestinians do not wish the agreement [with Jordan] to continue and the king no longer has confidence in the PLO leadership's ability to make any decision. Thus Peres has found a loophole and once again has gone back to the old game of exploiting Jordanian-Palestinian differences.

'Arafat will be committing a historic mistake if he cancels or freezes the agreement. The agreement does not belong to 'Arafat or the king; it belongs to the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. In the final analysis individuals, however important they may be, play a role limited by time and then go. As for the peoples, it is a different matter with them because they will remain in place and time as long as the Palestinian people and the Jordanian people are linked by historical and geographical ties and a common destiny and danger.

Information Minister Discusses Ending Gulf War

JN161230 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1010 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that this year will be the year to settle the war decisively. Stressing that the Iranians dropped their slogan of decisively settling the war, he said that the military, psychological, and political situation in Iraq is much better than any of the past years.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* published today, the Iraqi minister said that settling the war decisively, in Iraq's view, implies the entrenchment of its independence and sovereignty together with enabling the Iranians to live free in their country and letting the Iraqis live the way that suits them. This, then, is victory. He indicated that the war will not in any way end in Iran's favor. The dispute can only be solved through the attainment of peace in accordance with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's 5-point plan. Apart from this, the war will be prolonged and Iran will suffer serious losses, including thousands of further human losses.

The culture and information minister added: We are extremely satisfied with the international political position. We also feel satisfied with the media position, which strongly supports Iraq to the point that it constitutes a huge pressure on the Iranian regime and its pillars. Indicating that they regard the media as an agent media, he said we do not know how all world media can become agents. This is frustrating and [word indistinct].

Communique 2367: Plane Crashs Near Khark Island

JN171629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Communique No 2367 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With complete faith in victory, our Armed Forces loftily stand along the sectors of operation possessing all the factors of strength for repulsing the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Following the attempt by an enemy force to approach the perimeter of one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector, mentioned in our communique issued yesterday evening, our units completely destroyed an enemy infantry company. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy machine gun was destroyed and all those manning it were killed.
2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector spotted an enemy group of 15 soldiers. Our units opened fire on it with all types of weapons, killing several. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating those killed. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position and one ammunition dump were destroyed.
3. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one shelter were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
4. One tubular launcher was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
5. Five infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps east of Al-Basrah.
6. The forces of the suspect racists shelled residential areas in Al-'Uzayr, Al-Qurnah, Al-Shihabi, and the Zamqi housing complex in the Halabjah District with long-range artillery, damaging one house in the Zamqi housing complex.
7. While carrying out its duties over the Emam Hasan area north of Khark Island, one of our planes crashed over enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 September 1986

Ramadan Receives Zambian National Assembly Speaker

JN171259 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Zambian National Assembly Speaker Dr Robinson Nabulyato and his delegation today. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and discussed relations between organizations and the national assemblies in the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab and International Realtions Committee at the National Assembly.

Committee Views West Bank Development Plan

JN161153 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
16 Sep 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin met yesterday morning with members of the West Bank Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. During the meeting, the draft resolution of the economic and social development plan for the occupied land was reviewed and discussed.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Kan'an reviewed the economic and social goals and purpose of the plan, as well as its contributions to bolster the steadfastness of people, preserve the national identity, achieve the best level in building the capabilities of the citizens who are suffering under the yoke of occupation, and resist the pressures of the occupation authorities to uproot them from their land.

Dr Kan'an said that contacts are currently being made with some countries to finance the plan and that other Arab and foreign countries expressed their readiness to do so. He added that Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, the United States, Britain, France, and Japan have expressed their readiness to finance the plan.

Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said the plan is the implementation of what was mentioned in a royal speech. He emphasized that its aim is to support the agricultural and industrial sectors through marketing West Bank products and organizing citizens there in associations and institutions that will undertake the planning of developmental activities.

The House members voiced their remarks on the plan and its goals. Extensive discussions were also held on various other items.

The meeting was attended by Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Under Secretary Dr Ahmad Qatanani; Dawud Sulayman, chairman of the West Bank Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; and some house members.

Committee Chairman Dawud Sulayman said similar meetings will be held to complete discussion of all items in the plan.

Planning Minister Views Plan

JN170955 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Minister of Planning Tahir Kan'an on Tuesday reaffirmed that Jordan's proposed JD 362.5 million five-year plan for the West Bank has been designed to enhance the Arab people's steadfastness, to reducing Arab dependence on the Israeli economy and to create more job opportunities for Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

Implementing these development projects will not be an easy task since Jordan will be operating from outside and numerous obstacles have to be overcome in the process of implementing the five-year plan, Dr. Kan'an said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA.

So far, he continued, the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule have succeeded to a large extent in maintaining contacts with their kinsmen outside the occupied territory, mainly due to the bridges being open as this has helped the easy flow of agricultural products from the West to the East Bank and has also helped to channel financial assistance from Arab countries and from Jordan to Arab inhabitants, organisations, municipalities and other institutions in the occupied territory.

But, he went on to say that the implementation of the new five-year plan will now require skilfully prepared programmes and careful spending so that the largest possible sector [of] the population would benefit from the schemes. Among those directly involved in receiving assistance, Dr. Kan'an said, are universities, charitable societies, municipalities, village councils and other organisations which currently receive some form of support from the Jordanian Government. Other organisations and institutions which can provide guarantees that Arab people will benefit from the allocations reaching them will also be included in the programme, he added.

Dr. Kan'an said certain important elements for the implementation of the five-year plan have not been available and he cited the lack of Arab banks as being one of these elements.

For this reason, he said, the idea of implementing development projects in the occupied Arab territory was coupled with the thought of taking necessary steps to re-open one or more branches of Jordanian commercial banks in the occupied West Bank. Also, it is necessary to set up companies and firms which can undertake banking business such as accepting deposits, investing deposits or lending them to others without interference from the Israeli Central Bank, the minister said. He revealed that the government was also contemplating the idea of re-opening branches of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) in the occupied Arab territory.

He went on to say that if banks and official organisations and companies are to re-open in the occupied West Bank, they should be toally under Jordanian jurisdiction with guarantees given for their assets and their rights. These guarantees cannot be subject to any future dispute or claimed by the Israeli authorities, the minister continued.

Dr. Kan'an said that these banks and companies should maintain their Arab identity and should by no means be connected in any form to Israeli banking institutions. The minister also said that the bulk of their capital should be owned by the Jordanian Government and the public sector in order that these financial institutions can serve all the people in the territory.

The re-opening of Agricultural Credit Corporation branches in the occupied Arab territory might not fully serve the purpose of development at the start of their operations and the plan so for this reason financial matters related to these branches would have to be controlled from the East Bank which can direct investment and loans, the minister pointed out.

Dr. Kan'an said that in 1970, 42,000 people in the West Bank were working in agriculture but this number dropped to 30,000 in 1984 whilst in the Gaza Strip the 17,000 people who worked in agriculture in 1970 dwindled to 8,000 in 1974. These figures give cause for concern because they reflect the great number of people abandoning their land to take other jobs, the minister said. For this reason, he added, Jordan is directing a great deal of attention to agricultural sector in the occupied territories.

Dr. Kan'an said that the ACC will be helping both individual farmers and the entire agricultural sector to overcome marketing problems and production difficulties through initiating an agricultural extension service. The minister said that a committee from the Ministries of Occupied Territories Affairs, Agriculture, Planning and Supply and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation [and] the ACC will be set up to deal with the implementation of agricultural projects in the territories.

Dr. Kan'an said that the level of medical services in the occupied Arab territory has dropped by 35 per cent since the 1967 occupation. Hospitals are in pitiful condition and suffer from a lack of equipment, staff and essential facilities and the new five year plan provides for overhauling the whole health system and providing a health insurance scheme for the population at large, Dr. Kan'an said.

He also said that apart from training doctors and updating medical services, the plan envisages promoting small pharmaceutical industries, opening clinics and fully equipping laboratories to offer better services. The government plans to spend JD 34.4 million on the health sector and that allocations have been made for all aspects of public health.

Jordan plans to spend JD 362.5 million on a range of development projects in the occupied West Bank between 1986 and 1990 and these allocations will benefit the agricultural sector, the production sector, industry, housing, education, health and social development, the minister explained.

Dr. Kan'an said that of these allocations JD 61.7 million will goto agriculture and will finance agricultural projects, the establishment of an agricultural extension service for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, creating cooperative societies, setting up a money lending system, supporting agricultural research projects and establishing an agricultural marketing company.

The minister said that the production sector will benefit from the allocations which will be spent on building roads, drilling artesian wells, laying irrigation networks, initiating animal husbandry schemes and setting up agricultural industries.

In industry, he said, allocations of JD 22.5 million have been made for grating loans to industrial businesses, setting up vocational training centres and creating industrial zones. In housing, JD 155 million will be spent on building housing units and will be extended in loans to individuals and organisations for spending on construction projects.

He said that JD 78.697 million will be spent in the coming five years on promoting education through opening schools, vocational centres, community colleges, supporting research projects and helping private and public educational institutions under Israeli occupation.

On Monday, both Dr. Kan'an and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin reviewed the five-year plan for the occupied territories during a meeting with a parliamentary committee in charge of West Bank affairs.

Official on Passport Procedures For Gazans

JN180849 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[By Fathi al-'Arqan]

[Text] Amman — Muhammad al-Qudah, director of the General Passport Department, has said the department has recently received several memoranda for providing provisional Jordanian passports to persons from the Gaza Strip who are residing on the East Bank of Jordan. He said the department was dealing with these requests as quickly as possible.

Replying to a question by *Al-Dustur*, Al-Qudah explained that the department does not issue passports to Gazans and that applications should not be made to the General Passport Department. The Department, he added, receives a memorandum from the Ministry of Interior granting a passport to the person in question. Therefore, brother Gazans should not apply to the General Passport Department he said.

French Attache Shot Outside Embassy Entrance

NC180958 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — French Military Attache Colonel Christian Goutierre was shot dead here Thursday morning as he was about to enter the unguarded rear entrance to the French Embassy, the embassy said.

A man with a pistol rushed up as Col. Goutierre, in civilian clothing, was getting out of his car at 8:30 p.m. He grabbed the officer by the shoulders and fired three shots into his head, killing him instantly, the embassy said. The gunman escaped in a car, followed by an apparent accomplice waiting in another car.

The embassy is in the mainly Christian eastern sector of the capital.

Col. Goutierre, 54, posted here since October 1984, was the father of three.

An embassy official who preferred to remain anonymous said that he had seen two men, aged about 20, waiting for the colonel, one leaning against a parked car, the other behind the wheel. He said they paid no apparent notice to other embassy personnel who arrived before the officer.

The embassy official said it was obvious the assassins knew the colonel by sight, as well as his daily movements and embassy security precautions.

The embassy's main entrance was guarded by Lebanese soldiers and French sentries, but the rear entrance had no guard.

Embassy staff habitually parked their cars at the rear of the building, where concrete posts had been installed to prevent vehicle bombs from being crashed into the building.

French sentries posted on the embassy roof generally concentrate on the main front entrance, and in this case did not have time to open fire at the fleeing assailants' car.

The colonel was the first French diplomat to be killed since the embassy moved in July 1984 to Eastern Beirut after escalating attacks on French targets in mainly Moslem Western Beirut. [passage omitted]

New Group Claims Murder

NC181143 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — The murder of French Military Attache Colonel Christian Goutierre here Thursday has been claimed by a previously unknown group calling itself the Front for Justice and Revenge.

The claim was made in a telephone call to a Western news agency here a few hours after Col. Goutierre, 54, was shot dead outside the French Embassy.

The unidentified caller said the front was responsible for "the execution of the French military attache," and added that French Prime Minister Jacques "Chirac should know that our next attack will be even more terrible."

Israelis Shell Al-Biqa'; Attack Along Green Line

HK180138 Hong Kong AFP in English 0019 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — Fighting erupted here and outside a Palestinian refugee camp south of the Lebanese capital Wednesday, while Israeli troops and Israeli-backed militia reportedly attacked the Lebanese Army in the south and shelled the central Al-Biqa' valley.

The Israeli incident, reported by correspondents in the southern town of Hasbaya and denied by a military spokesman in Tel Aviv, was said to have followed an attack on the Israeli-financed south Lebanese army (SLA) in which one militiamen was killed and two to three were injured. Shelling left five people injuredin Beirut, police said, when clashes broke out along the Green Line dividing the predominantly Christian east and mostly Moslem west of the capital and spilled over into residential areas.

Some 45 kms (30 miles) to the south, six people were wounded during clashes between Shi'ite Moslem militia of the Amal movement and Palestinian fighters outside the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp, local journalists said.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said Amal had been reinforcing its positions overlooking the camp for three weeks. The camp periodically came under fire but local political leaders had previously managed to head off any fighting.

Journalists in Hasbaya said Israeli troops and the SLA attacked a Lebanese Army position at the northern tip of the so-called security zone delineated by Israel in southern Lebanon.

They also shelled western areas of the Al-Biqa' injuring three people, the journalists said. Machghara, 82 kms (50 miles) southeast of Beirut, where Syrian troops have been deployed since June, was one of the towns hit.

The Israeli military spokesman denied Wednesday night that Israeli troops attacked the Lebanese Army. But he said the denial did not cover the SLA.

Local journalists, quoting sources close to the SLA, said an anti-Israeli commando earlier fired rockets at an SLA troop transport vehicle near the town of Toumat Niha, killing [illegible] militiaman and injuring three others.

In a slightly different version, journalists in northern Israel said one SLA man was killed and two were injured. Members of the so-called Islamic Resistance attacked the SLA 94 kms (55 miles) south of Beirut, they added.

A leader of the pro-Iranian, fundamentalist Shi'ite group Hizballah (Party of God) meanwhile denied that it was responsible for any of several attacks on the United Nations interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) since August 10.

Amal arrested two Hizballah members Wednesday and accused them of having carried out an attack Tuesday on French troops from UNIFIL in Tyre, 83 kms (50 miles) south of Beirut.

Earlier, an informed sources said Lebanon had accepted a U.N. request for an Army battalion to protect UNIFIL, noting it would need Israeli approval.

Five U.N. soldiers have been killed and 24 injured in the latest spate of violence against the force. Amal backs the U.N. presence. Hizballah opposes U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 which created the U.N. force in 1978.

(In New York, informed sources at the U.N. said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would publish his latest report on UNIFIL Friday. The Security Council requested the report after the resurgence in attacks on Unifil, particularly the French contingent.)

Organization Threatens Attacks in U.S., Italy
NC180848 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Prisoners (CSPPA), whose recent claimed attacks have killed eight persons and injured more than 160 in Paris, has threatened to attack in Italy and the United States.

The group called Italy's justice "Fascist" and gave President Ronald Reagan "an appointment" in "his own country."

"We will meet your cities, your skyscrapers, your Statue of Liberty," the group threatened, adding that "the streets of America will hear about us."

The CSPPA demands that the French Government release the presumed leader of the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FARL), Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

'Abdallah has been serving a four year prison sentence since 1984 and Italy has requested his extradition.

In a typewritten communique in Arabic sent to the *Al-Nahar* newspaper Wednesday evening, the CSPPA said a French envoy had proposed a truce until the end of July to solve 'Abdallah's case.

"We told him they could take their time and gave them an extra month," the communique said, adding that at the beginning of September "we warned that we were going to act, and that is what we are doing."

Paris Bombing Suspects Claim Innocence
NC171702 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Lebanon, Sept 17 (AFP) — Robert and Maurice Ibrahim 'Abdallah, sought by the French police in connection with the wave of bombings that have rocked Paris since last December, gave a press conference here Wednesday.

The two suspects, brothers of Georges, the presumed head of the extremist Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL), who is serving a four-year sentence in a French prison, claimed that they had not left Lebanon for more than two years.

They affirmed they had "nothing to do with the events that are happening in France" and demanded the protection of the Lebanese authorities.

They added that they were placing themselves "at the disposal of Lebanese, French and world justice."

[passage omitted] The two brothers asked to be protected by Lebanese Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi, who is member of parliament for their native region of 'Akkar in north Lebanon.

They also asked Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Justice Minister Nabih Birri to intervene "to stop the mobilization of mercenaries (by France) and the death threats against them, which are contrary to international laws and customs."

"The French intelligence service have shown with the Greenpeace affair that they are capable of anything," the brothers told the press conference.

"The nerves of the French have snapped," they said.

They accused French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of carrying out a personal vendetta against the 'Abdallah family.

Syrian Kidnapping of Pro-Iraqi Official Reported
NC171527 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, Syrian intelligence kidnapped teacher Fayiz al-Qays a few days ago. Al-Qays is a leading figure in the pro-Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He was abducted from his home in 'Aramun and taken to the Syrian intelligence center in West Beirut. During the past few hours he was moved to the Syrian intelligence center in Shtawrah and then to 'Anjar.

It has been learned that Dr Salim al-Huss' efforts to secure Al-Qays' release have not been successful so far.

Strike, Demonstrations Supporting UNIFIL in South
NC171047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Large numbers of people assembled at the Al-Sadiq Club in Tyre at 1000 today to demonstrate support for UNIFIL and the continued performance of its duties. In response to yesterday's appeal by Amal, the inhabitants of Haris marched to the Irish contingent's post in Tibnin this morning. A statement was issued in Tyre by the residents of Kafra calling for the implementation of resolution 425.

Meanwhile, the Al-Zahrani refinery workers and employees observed a strike today in response to the Amal movement's appeal. The Fifth Branch of the Amal movement Military Bureau has received many cables from the border strip villages supporting the strike and condemning aggression against UNIFIL. Among these cables was one from the occupied village of 'Aynata which said that since there is no Arab League role, and Lebanese sovereignty is absent in the area, UNIFIL's presence constitutes a form of political confrontation. The cable stated: We support Minister Birri's stand on raising a rifle both in the south and in the United Nations.

Fadlallah Interviewed on UNIFIL, Israel

NC170438 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
14 Sep 86 pp 16-18

[Interview with Shi'ite spiritual leader Sa'id Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Amal Fadlallah; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Amal Fadlallah] According to a recent statement by Minister Nabih Birri, Imam Musa al-Sadr approved of U.N. Security Council Resolution 425. What are the reasons behind the rejection of this resolution today, and were these reasons irrelevant in 1978, when the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was established?

[Husayn Fadlallah] I may well be the first one to have raised a question mark about Resolution 425. I admit that this resolution has its positive aspects in that it provides for a total unconditional Israeli withdrawal. However, it also has negative factors on the level of the strategic outlook on the general situation in the region. For we as Moslems do not acknowledge the reality imposed by the international legality that is subjected to the strong powers, this reality or fait accompli being the presence of Israel as a state with a right to security and peace just like any other state in the region. We cannot see Israel as a legal presence, considering that it is a conglomeration of people who came from all parts of the world to live in Palestine on the ruins of another people.

Therefore we see this as a very sensitive issue and follow up every matter that is in any way related to Israel and the regional strategy in order to voice our reservations and make known our objections. This is what I did when I studied the text of Resolution 425 and found out that while it provided for an unconditional withdrawal it was at the same time mentioning the security of the two states (Lebanon and Israel) and implicitly preventing any armed attacks from Lebanon against Israel. This means, if only indirectly, that Israel has a right to security and that Lebanon is somewhat responsible for it. But this cannot be reconciled with the Moslem rejection of the Israeli situation (presence). We feel that there is an attempt to normalize this presence among us by the international community and the United Nations Organization which acknowledges the legality of Israel and considers it part of this region.

This is the major point we wanted to stress, and we have expressed our reservations about this resolution because as Arabs and Moslems with a cause, we cannot be lured by its positive aspects.

On the regional level too, we see Palestine as a country other than Lebanon, with a people other than the Lebanese, who must take care of their affairs as the Lebanese take care of their own. And if we are unable to regain Palestine, we must take care of our own affairs independently of this cause. Otherwise, we might just as well consider reconciliation with Israel, a move which presents few difficulties for the Lebanese or the people of South Lebanon.

[Amal Fadlallah] What prompted this attitude now rather than in 1978?

[Husayn Fadlallah] Simply the fact that this resolution was never presented as a major political issue until now. And we never in the last eight years lived the state of Islamic political awareness we are witnessing today [sentence as published]. Today, we think that imperialism and Zionism are trying to create problems in every country to distract us from the essential issue. And once this is forgotten the people will more readily accept the imposed fact of the Israeli presence.

This fact is imposed by the strong powers that are behind the small "distracting" issues, and these powers can go on creating more such problems to keep our minds away from the essential issue. Now we may not be able to change this reality (Israeli presence) in one, two, or ten years, yet we want to go on rejecting it through the awareness of our nation.

[Amal Fadlallah] One Shi'ite faction objects to Resolution 425 while another supports it. Do you think this may lead to an inter-Shi'ite clash?

[Husayn Fadlallah] On the contrary. This (the internal difference) may be the riches of the Islamic Shi'ite sect. Others may consider such differences a weakness, because they all pledge allegiance to one leadership in order to secure some gains. But the riches of the Shi'ite Moslems lie in that they follow a trend of rejection which tries to confirm its principles through effective, independent steps. We have grown used to differing with each other. Yet our differences have never defeated us, but have rather enriched our experience.

In this light, we believe that the political and intellectual differences within our sect may prove positive since they will prevent anyone from controlling our opinion. Indeed, if anyone is able to control one current within our entity, the other current will retain its independent free will.

We are aware that such a situation may seem negative to some, and that people may say we can defeat systems and the reality on the ground, but that we are unable to build anything. But that is not so. We believe in the diversity of opinions, but should anything threaten us, we will unite to preserve ourselves and our freedom of thought and political decision.

[Amal Fadlallah] Minister Birri has said some 400,000 people will be displaced from South Lebanon in the event of a UNIFIL withdrawal. What is your opinion?

[Husayn Fadlallah] I do not think the issue is that simple. UNIFIL was unable to prevent the displacement of the southerners when Israel invaded their region. UNIFIL was unable to stop Israel from destroying all it wanted to destroy in the South, or from occupying all it wanted to occupy.

Since the Israeli invasion of 1978, and later in 1982, the south is still at the mercy of Israeli air raids, Israeli shelling, Israeli soldiers and Israeli agents. UNIFIL was unable to prevent any of these. This force may present a psychological factor, or the southerners may see in it an international witness to the oppression they are living. But the fact is that it has been unable to protect them. The southerners did not feel that the presence of UNIFIL was indispensable. At most, this force represented the authority granted Lebanon by the U.N. But we believe in all honesty, and after deep reflection, that if this international legality moves by an American or Soviet decision, or by a joint decision of these two powers, each of which has its interests in the region, then this international legality does not constitue a solid pillar on which the peoples can rely. The only international legality the peoples can rely on is that which has the capacity toimplement a decision it has taken. But Resolution 425 was adopted eight years ago, and not a step was taken towards its implementation.

We also know that the U.S. inspired and approved Resolution 425, yet the U.S. is the country to have given Israel the greenlight for its 1982 invasion. The U.S. is the country that gave Lebanon and Israel the green light for the May 17 accord. It contributed to this agreement, it laid stress on security arrangements for Israel during the Al-Naqurah talks.

We do not think Israel's reluctance to move forward into Lebanon stems from its fear of UNIFIL or from the existence of Resolution 425, for Israel has violated all previous resolutions of the Security Council. What is preventing Israel from invading Lebanon is the fact that it is militarily and politically incapable of such a move. The presence of UNIFIL is totally irrelevant here, and indeed it is very possible that in the event of the implementation of Resolution 425, and should political changes occur and UNIFIL be in a stronger position, Israel may still be capable of eliminating this international force by a mere decision or an act of invasion.

This is why I think that the only way to confront Israel is to keep considering its presence illegal, and just as Israel has emptied Palestine of its people, so we must persecute Israel for one hundred years if necessary. [passage omitted]

Statement Condemns Killing of French Attache

JN180916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 18 Sep (SANA) — A responsible source has stated the following:

The Syrian Government has received the report on the assassination of the French military attache in Beirut with extreme pain and anger. While condemning this operation and other operations directed against the UN troops, particularly the French troops, the Syrian Government denounces the continuation of such acts against the French at a time when France is adopting balanced stands toward the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as positive stands toward the situation in Lebanon. Such acts are condemned and do not serve Lebanon.

Sharaf Confers With Hungarian Minister

JN170858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Higher Education Minister Dr Kamal Sharaf received in his office yesterday Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa and the Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister. During the meeting, the ministers reviewed the relations of close cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields, especially in the field of culture and higher education, and means to enhance them in the interest of the two sides.

Dr Sharaf gave the guest delegation a detailed explanation of higher education at Syrian universities and institutes and the Higher Education Ministry tendency to develop studies and specializations and diversify the professors' sources of information. He also talked about Syrian scientific research.

The two sides agreed to study issues related to joint cooperation in the field of academic and scientific research scholarships in the near future.

Information, Consular Pacts Signed

JN171403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] An information agreement between Syria and Hungary was signed at the Information Ministry at noon today. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and on the Hungarian side by Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Hungarian Government Information Office and member of the delegation accompanying Hungarian President Losonczi.

After signing the agreement, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh discussed the cooperation between the friendly Syrian and Hungarian peoples and its positive development on all levels in accordance with the instructions of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi. He also talked about the important role played by media in conveying the people's experience and in reinforcing their struggle against their imperialist and Zionist enemies. The information minister then touched on our country's firm policy under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the enemies of our nation and to mobilize our masses' potential to continue the march of steadfastness and sacrifice on the path to liberate the land, regain rights, and build a society of progress and socialism.

On his part, Banyasz praised the developing relations of cooperation and friendship between Syria and Hungary in all fields, asserting the role of the media in highlighting the achievements of both countries and in strengthening their joint friendship and struggle.

The information agreement signed today includes cooperation between the two friendly countries' media institutions in the fields of broadcasting, television, news agencies, newspapers, and other areas.

Another agreement for consular cooperation between Syria and Hunagry was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Assistant Foreign MinisterDiya'ullah al-Fattal, and on the Hungarian side by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy. The chief of the consular desk and the chief of the legal Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Syrian ambassador to Hungary, the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus, and the Hungarian Embassy staff attended the signing of the agreement. An agreement on diploma equivalency between Syria and Hungary was also signed.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

JN171619 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — Three documents on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Syria and Hungary, covering the next 3 years were signed here today within the framework of the third session of the Syrian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Bilateral Cooperation. The Committee held a meeting during the Hungarian president's current visit to Syria.

The first document, which contains protocols for cooperation in trade for 1987 and 1988, was signed by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, and Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa. The second document, which contains the protocols of the meetings of the third session of the Syrian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, was signed by Minister of Planning Dr Sabah Baqjaji, and Mr. Vancsa.

The third document containing a joint action program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1986-1988 was signed by Assistant Minister of Planning Hamid Mar'i, and Szekacs, director general of TESCO.

After signing the documents, some members of the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee exchanged cordial words expressing their satisfaction with the positive outcome regarding the various areas of cooperation between Syria and Hungary and expressed the hope that the implementation of these protocols would expand and develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Losonczi Leaves Damascus 17 Sep

JN171548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Damacus — Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife left Damascus at 1530 today following a 3-day visit to the country. President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife headed the group who saw off President Pal Losonczi and his wife at Damascus International Airport. [Passage omitted]

Cypriot, Ba'th Parties Hold Final Session

JN171252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The final session of talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party, led by its secretary general Comrade Takis Khatzidhimitriou, was held at the Ba'th Party National Command this morning.

During this session, the two sides completed discussion of the means of promoting relations between the two parties in the interest of their joint struggle against imperialism and world Zionism. The two sides also signed a new cooperation agreement for the years 1986 and 1987.[passage omitted]

Delegation Leaves 17 Sep

JN172005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damacus, 17 Sep (SANA) — The Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party delegation, led by Secretary General Takis Khatzidhimitriou left Damascus this evening after a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. Khatzidhimitriou and the accompanying delegation held party and political talks with the Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Ba'th Party National Command member, as well as with a number of comrades of the Party and state leadership.

Peres on Gaza Autonomy, Cooperation With Canada

TA172115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he did propose to Mubarak that autonomy first be implemented in Gaza, but that to date he has not received a reply. He was reacting to a report published today in *Al-Musawwar* which even added that President Mubarak had rejected the proposal.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who is accompanying the prime minister on his visit to Canada, reports that in briefing correspondents, Mr Peres said that Israel and Canada were examining the possibility of establishing a joint fund for research, development, and investment in high technology. According to the proposal, companies that invest in the fund will receive tax exemptions from both governments.

Mr Peres met with the Canadian prime minister today. Our correspondent reports that Peres' counterpart praised him for his achievements during his term in office. The Canadian prime minister also said that his country supports the efforts to attain peace in the Middle East, a peace that would ensure secure and recognized borders for Israel and simultaneously the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Secret Negotiations Expected in Near Future

TA181002 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Sep 86
pp 1,14

[Report by Orly Azulay-Katz]

[Excerpt] Political negotiations will be held secretly over the next 2 months. This assessment was made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Canada yesterday.

According to him it will be possible to bring about public proximity talks only after these contacts. This is the scenario of the upcoming political contacts:

— Within 2-3 months it will be possible to start proximity talks with the Jordanians through a mediator. The intention is to hold the proximity talks in London, under the blessing and auspices of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

— If the proximity talks are successful, the prime minister intends to initiate a "preparatory committee" with the participation of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. The five powers will be offered the opportunity to participate as observers.

Peres intends to raise this plan before Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, if the two meet in New York. The prime minister's entourage yesterday received information that the Soviet Foreign Ministry is considering holding such a meeting. It has also been learned that efforts are being made, among others by American Jews who have connections in the Soviet Union, to bring about such a meeting.

Peres hopes that through a preparatory committee it will be possible to arrive at an international conference, in which only those powers who have diplomatic relations with Israel will be able to participate.[passage omitted]

Rabin Downplays Chances for International Conference

TA171758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin states today that the chances of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East are very dim or almost nonexistent. Nevertheless, Rabin noted that if the prime minister's proposal to President Mubarak to examine the possibility of holding such a conference contributed to improving relations between Israel and Egypt there is nothing bad about it. Minister Rabin made these remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport today, upon his return from a trip in the United States. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports:

[Begin recording][Eshel] Israel is also prepared to include Jordan and other Arab countries in the peace process, Rabin said, and to conduct direct and bilateral negotiations with them. If this calls for an international forum, and if in order to take part in it the Russians allow 250,000 Jews to emigrate, and resume diplomatic relations with us, I would buy this at once. However, he said, the chances for holding such a conference are dim. Rabin added:

[Rabin] I do not think Israel has a special interest in once again having the Soviet Union play a significant role in the political setup in the Middle East. One should bear in mind that had it not been for the strategy adopted by Kissinger in 1974 with the cooperation of Egypt and Israel, and had Carter not continued to implement it despite the fact that he did not like it, we would not have attained peace between Egypt and Israel. I think Soviet involvement in the process at the time would have precluded the attainment of peace between Egypt and Israel.

[Eshel] The defense minister added that whatever has been said on the international conference, the discussion of it has at least achieved one thing:

[Rabin] No one can now argue against us that because of our objections there is no peace process. On the other hand, I believe that the chances for holding an international conference under the conditions we are posing are almost nonexistent and I do not see the United States warming up to the idea.

[Eshel] Replying to a question about UNIFIL's status in the region, the defense minister said: UNIFIL is free to get out of the area. We are not asking it to leave, but we will not agree to a redeployment of UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon. [end recording]

Shamir Denies Imminent Downfall of Coalition

TA170917 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir has said that only Arab concessions - and not hardline Arab positions - could lead to the dissolution of the national unity government.

Shamir was responding to the statement by Usamah al-Baz, political adviser to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, that internal disputes would soon bring about the collapse of the Labour-Likud government.

Shamir told a gathering of Herut activists in Tiberias on Tuesday night, "If Al-Baz's intention is that the government break up, he must come up with proposals which satisfy those in the government who support territorial compromise."

Shamir said that he saw only two situations in which the government could fall: if the Arab states were to propose territorial compromise and part of the government were to accept the proposal, or if part of the government were to agree to total withdrawal from the territories.

The latter case was "most unrealistic" and would not be accepted by the Israeli public, Shamir said. "It would lead to elections, and the government that would follow would be more to the right and more Likud," he said.

Shamir took the opportunity to praise Mubarak. "Al-Baz may be Mubarak's close adviser, but I am certain that he did not speak in the name of the president," he said. "I know Mubarak to be a peaceful and noble man who would not intrude so crudely on our internal affairs."

Shamir on Navy, UNIFIL, Post-Rotation Changes

TA171631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was the guest of the Israeli navy today and was briefed by the navy commander about naval activities and the situation in the naval arena. Mr Shamir observed maneuvers by naval commando troops, toured a submarine, and made a landing in a naval helicopter on a missle boat in the high seas.

Mr Shamir told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the navy today needs the best equipment available to fulfill its missions. In all our deliberations we will have to take this factor into consideration, he said.

Referring to the problem of security in the north, Minister Shamir said perhaps it would be better if UNIFIL remained deployed in the area but noted that if a decision is made to pull it out of Lebanon Israel would be able to manage without it.

Referring to negotiations with Egypt and the exploratory contacts with Jordan, he said that the rotation will not change the commitments undertaken by Israel or the policy unanimously accepted by the cabinet although there may be some changes here and there in several items.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Yitzhaq Shamir

NC172011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has declared that there will be no drastic chanages in Israeli policy after he takes over as prime minister from the present prime minister, Shim'on Peres, in October. Peres will become foreign minister in accordance with the coalition government agreement.

In an interview with the Egyptian magazine *Al-Musawwar* published this coming Friday, Shamir said that the partners in the Israeli coalition government are all committed to every single word of its political program and are trying to translate this program into action. He pointed out that the document under which the present government was formed lays stress on the goal of "achieving peace."

Shamir added that the Israeli Government after the middle of October will be the same government, with some changes in individuals' political functions. He asserted that he can do nothing outside the parameters of the ruling coalition's policies.

Shamir reaffirmed that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO, which is seeking, he said, to destroy the state of Israel.

Shamir said that Article 13 of the basic guidelines of the ruling coalition in Israel stipulates that "Israel will not negotiate with the PLO." I do not think that anyone will amend this article, he said.

Asked whether Israel would change its position toward the PLO if there were mutual and simultaneous recognition, Shamir said: I do not think that this will happen, and if it does, it will not alter our principles.

The *Al-Musawwar* editor, who conducted the interview with Shamir, noted that when he was transcribing the text of the interview, he was surprised to discover that there was no answer to a question as to why Shamir always condemned the PLO as a terrorist organization and how he would describe the crimes of the Stern, Lehi, Irgun, and Hagana gangs in the years before the establishment of Israel.

The *Al-Musawwar* editor explained that one of Shamir's assistants, perhaps a member of the Israeli Mosad, was present during the interview and had in his pocket a small eavesdropping gadget with a very minute earphone. He may have used this gadget to erase Shamir's answer to the question by putting his hand in his pocket to turn it on just as Shamir began to give his answer.

The editor said that this person then tried to terminate the interview, announcing in a stern voice that "Mr Shamir has another engagement." The editor told him: "It is Mr Shamir's time and my interview is taking place with him and not with you."

Yitzhaq Shamir was asked if he would try to arrange meetings with Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ronald Reagan, as Shim'on Peres has done. He expressed his belief that any Israeli official or leader would be greatly interested in seeing any Arab leader and in meeting the American President. He explained that the search for a settlement in the Middle East is of interest to everyone.

Shamir said: We are looking forward to seeing each other, talking, and seeking solutions. You cannot solve problems without meeting and talking.

At this point, Shamir admitted that there are differences of opinion among the parties concerned. However, there is no need to give up. We must try to create conditions acceptable to all. There is no other way if we truly want to live in peace.

When asked about the date of Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Shamir replied: We do not want to stay in Lebanon forever. As soon as we feel that our limited military presence in the security strip is unnecessary, we will pull out.

Shamir added: We have no plans to keep this security strip permanently. It is not ours.

Shamir acknowledged the fact that Israeli towns in northern Galilee are still in danger despite the forces his country has deployed there. However, he claimed that security conditions would deteriorate further if Israeli troops were to leave southern Lebanon completely.

Shamir was asked why he had increased tension with Syria by describing Damascus' position as threatening, although the Syrians do not want to fight now, and their units in Lebanon have stayed behind the red lines. Shamir noted: We hear Syrian leaders making tough statements every day. They are preparing their people and Army for a military confrontation with Israel, and are acquiring modern weapons from the Soviet Union on a daily basis.

Shamir was then interrupted by the *Al-Musawwar* editor, who said: Apart from your source of supply you are doing exactly the same thing.

Shamir responded: We may be doing so, but to a lesser extent. He pointed out that Israel has slashed its military budget, while that of Syria has grown, despite its economic problems.

Finally, Shamir denied giving clear order to kill the two Palestinian prisoners whose death triggered the now famous Shin Bet scandal. Shamir stated that the Israeli police are currently investigating this case.

Shamir Associates Score Peres' Peace Efforts

TA180723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has "failed to get what he wanted, not only in Israel but also in Egypt and the U.S., sources close to Vice Premier Shamir said last night. There is no longer any importance in what Peres says or does, the sources added.

They were commenting on a report from Cairo that President Mubarak had rejected Peres's "Gaza first" autonomy proposal. Shamir's associates also alleged that Peres had failed to achieve tangible diplomatic results in Washington.

Before leaving for Alexandria, Peres discussed his agenda with Shamir in "general terms," the sources said, but did not mention his proposal for autonomy in Gaza.

Reacting to the reports from Cairo that Mubarak had turned down an invitation to visit Israel after the rotation to confer with Shamir, the sources said: "Shamir will know how to establish a relationship with Egypt based on real interests and not on ideas which cannot be implemented."

The Likud sources were satisfied with Defence Minister Rabin's virtual dismissal of the international conference proposal. Rabin said yesterday, on his return from the U.S., that the chance of an international peace conference on the Middle East virtually non-existent.[passage omitted on Rabin statement]

Labour Party sources maintained last night that Rabin had not said anything contrary to what Peres has said, but otherwise declined to comment.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Islamic Call Society

LD171427 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1255 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Third Conference of the Islamic Call Society in Tripoli 17 September — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, I wish to express my gratitude to you. And your Libyan brothers, men and women, express their gratitude at your visit to your country, the Great Jamahiriyah, from all over the world, at this time when the Muslim society in this land is facing a 10th crusade under the leadership of the United States. This Islamic presence from all over the Islamic world constitutes a universal Islamic support for the jihad of the Libyan men and women against the oppressive U.S.-Israeli aggression supported by the agents of America and Israel in Egypt and in other neighboring countries, where the banners of Islam were brought down and the banners of Zionism and the crusades were raised as is the case now in Egypt where these banners flutter after the departure of 'Abd al-Nasir. The enemies of Islam, headed by the rancorous rabid maniac, the President of the United States and his masters in occupied Palestine, the Zionists and his lackeys in Egypt and the other countries that have fallen before this 10th crusades are trying their best to isolate the Great Jamahiriyah from the rest of the Islamic nation and the world peoples to contain and bring down this bastion and then advance to tread on all that is sacred to the Muslims and to live in the lands of Islam as they please.

But the greatness of the Jamahiriyah increases at every confrontation. Our motto is taken from the Koran which says: Men said to them: a great army is gathering against you, and it frightens them, but it only increases their faith. [crowd cheers] Whenever they tell us that the United States has mobilized its fleets and has struck an alliance with the Israelis and the Egyptians, the faith of Libyans in martyrdom and in the right to self-defense and the defense of their homeland increases, and they feel that their message is international and Islamic and for liberation, and that they have on their shoulders an international and an historic responsibility, and that on their steadfastness depends the victory of the Islamic-Arab nation and the peoples struggling for freedom.

This gathering today is international evidence of the international support for the Great Jamahiriyah, and of jamahiri Islamic support for the Great Jamahiriyah. A few months ago international conferences were convened here which gathered all religions and all races and all colors from all continents of the world. Everywhere I go I find jamahiri support for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. This shows us that even if there is a president or minister or any official from the Islamic or Arab world or from the Third World who has taken an attitude hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah, he is helpless in doing so or he is a hireling or a lackey, as the case is today with the rulers of Egypt. The rulers of Egypt are hirelings, defeated and helpless, doing what they are ordered to do.

These official stances, even when they are sometimes made in those parts of the world which are against the Jamahiriyah, do not reflect the truth. The truth can only be expressed by the masses. They support the Great Jamahiriyah. These are the masses of Islam. The masses which Islam has called for, the men and women of Islam. This is the dynamic force and sincere force which does not know courtesy or [word indistinct] and does not use diplomatic channels. It does not fear the United States; it only fears God. This force, which is in front of me now, represents the Islamic dynamic forces from all over the world, from all the different political systems, from all races, and from the five continents. This force is the symbol of the people's and Al-Jamahiriyah support; the support of all the people for the Great Jamahiriyah and its cause, which is also the cause of the Arab and Islamic nation, because it is one of the causes of the oppressed peoples.

People everywhere are with us. These people will win approval for their huge march by setting up the world of the masses when governments, armies, and all official bodies disappear to be replaced by the people's congresses and people's committees everywhere. [crowd chants slogan]

Brothers, what I want you to understand in this meeting is that the Islamic world is facing a new invasion like the one we faced in the past, either during the crusades or during the wave of Western colonialism which spread all over the Islamic world. The Islamic world is underdeveloped now because of that colonialism, because Western colonialism is a destructive colonialism; It hates Islam, it aimed at destroying the Islamic world.

It is being said now that Muslims are underdeveloped; It is being said now that Muslims worldwide are underdeveloped, and that Islamic states are underdeveloped because their religion is Islam. This is a wrong conclusion which colonialism wants to include in the international culture. Colonialism tries to link Islam with backwardness, to link Islam with reactionism. In fact, Islam is not backward. Underdevelopment was brought by colonialism which tried to destroy Islamic regions, deliberately subjecting them to ignorance and backwardness in every field so that Islam would be weak. Thus, if a revolution starts in an Islamic center, and if it is a progressive revolution, colonialism fights it as it is now fighting the Libyan revolution, the Iranian revolution, and the Lebanese revolution. Every time a progressive revolution starts in an Islamic region, colonialism fights it because Western colonialism, as I have said, is a crusading colonialism. From a religious point of view, it is hostile to the Islamic world; it tries to destroy the Islamic world and it is aimed at making the Islamic world underdeveloped.

However, what is dangerous in this matter and what did not exist previously to this extent of danger, is the crusader-Zionism alliance against Islam. What we are witnessing from Palestine to the United States is a Zionist-crusader alliance against Islam. Crusadism [al-salibiyah] exploited the Christian religion and Zionism exploited the Jewish religion. They want to impose an alliance on Christianity and Judaism against Islam and to be hostile to it. However, from the religious point of view, there is no hostility between Islam and true Christianity and Judaism because Islam is the last of these messages and includes all those who believe in God and the oneness of God. But crusadism is a colonialist political and economic movement and Zionism is also a political movement. These crusader and Zionist political movements exploited the Christian and Jewish religions and tried to forge an alliance between Christianity and Judaism. In fact, the alliance is not between Christianity and Judaism but between crusadism and Judaism.

Generally, we are now facing a crusader-Zionist alliance against Islam. However, this is not declared as a crusader-Zionist alliance, but as an alliance against terrorism, communism, those who instigate disturbances and who undermine stability in the regions where they have interests.

Terrorism now means jihad, a war of liberation and struggle for freedom; this is terrorism according to them. When terrorism is mentioned nowadays, it means that there is a group fighting for freedom; a people that wants to become free. The word liberation does not at all exist in the American and Israeli languages. I challenge them before the whole world to utter the words liberation, revolution, liberation war, or popular resistance for freedom themselves, through their media which the world would hear or in their meetings, because these expressions have been replaced by them with terrorism. The Americans and the Israelis are only confronting this kind of resistance. Revolution for freedom, liberation war and popular resistance; these are what are they facing everywhere. Therefore, they cannot mention the words revolution, liberation, or resistance; they only say terrorism.

We must understand this fact and express it and no longer pay any attention to their trashy talk when they try to exonerate themselves from it. They are now waging a rancorous crusade against the lands of the Muslims in a Zionist-crusading alliance. This is a fact that continues to impose itself until this very hour, in the Mediterranean, Palestine, Egypt, the lands occupied by the United States and Western Europe. This is a fact. This is a new crusade.

We must not believe all this talk about Libyan-American problems or Libyan-Egyptian problems. The United States is situated in the Western Hemisphere while Libya is situated in North Africa and they are separated by seas, continents, and oceans. In fact, there are no Libyan-American problems. We have no common borders or conflict over anything, either Libyan or American.

These are only justifications for waging a crusade against the Islamic world. This is because they felt that there serious upsurges and developments in the Islamic world which could transform it into a new world power. The crusaders and the Zionists do not want the Islamic world to have any power and strength. These are established facts which we must talk about in every place and publish them in all our publications and literary works: The United States and the Israelis are at present waging a crusade and the first stronghold standing in their way is Libya. They will not stop at this fortress; if they succeed in destroying it they will continue toward the rest of the Islamic world. This is not the first time the crusading West has waged a rancorous campaign to destroy the Islamic world.

What they call terrorism means nothing more than wars of liberation and revolution. Because we are against terrorism as we know it, and we resist it. We resist terrorism and are against terrorism. It is not in our ethics as Muslims to be terrorists. [crowd shouts chants and poems] we, as Muslims our religion does not permit us to punish the innocent, block roads, harm innocent people, or detain them and violate their freedom. As Muslims we do not attack civilian aircraft, opponents, civilians, and the innocent. Banditry is not not a Muslim's behavior; this is terrorism which we must resist. As for struggle for the liberation of Palestine, Egypt, Grenada, the peoples of Central and Latin America, South Africa, and Namibia; the struggle of oppressed Muslim groups throught the world — this is a sacred struggle and we support it. This is opposed by America and the Israelis; they oppose this struggle because it liberates peoples from their control; liberates regions from their influence. Consequently, they describe it as terrorism to deceive public opinion and find a pretext for striking against strugglers for freedom. These are established facts. the most dangerous thing in this subject is the fact that the U.S. State Department now belongs to Zionism. It appears there is an agreement or a conspiracy, even against the U.S. people itself, that the U.S. State Department should belong to Zionism and be led by a Jew. This tradition began with the so-called Kissinger. [words indistinct] This so-called Kissinger he used to be a crusader ... [Al-Qadhdhafi corrects himself] he used to a Zionist; his religion was Judaism and therefore he became a Zionist. Now the current U.S. Secretary of State the so-called Shultz is also a Jew, a Jew and a Zionist; i.e. his religion is Judaism and therefore he is a Zionist.

It is feared that the tradition is going to continue, that the U.S. State Department always will belong to Jews and Zionists. This means that U.S. foreign policy will always be in the service of Zionism. Zionism is being erected in the heart of the Islamic world; it has been waging war against it and has been trying to destroy it and, thereby, this means that the United States is going to be a direct party against or a direct opponent of the Arab and Islamic world. This is because U.S. foreign policy is being controlled by Zionists and therefore they will put the policy of this superpower in the service of Zionism. Zionism is a direct opponent to the Arab and Islamic nations and, consequently, we are going to find the United States is in the heart of the Arab and Islamic homeland as a result of Zionism and the Jews' control of the U.S. State Department.

This is a very dangerous issue and light must be shed on it. When we leave Tripoli and go back to where we are from, we must propagate this matter, condemn it, wage war against it, and warn U.S. public opinion about the seriousness of this new tradition in U.S. policy, as this makes the United States an opponent of the Arab and Islamic nation for the sake of Zionism. This makes, thus, the United States itself Zionism and Zionism itself is the United States; therefore, if this is achieved we must treat the Americans as Israelis. A Muslim should not, in the same way he does not likes to visit the occupied territories, shake hands with Zionists and deal with them. It is supposed that no Islamic country should exchange and benefits or diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

In this case, what applies to the Zionist entity must apply to the United States; we do not visit the United States, do not shake hands with Americans, do not deal with them, and do not recognize them in view of their being a filth on the one hand and an enemy on the other because there is an amalgamation between Zionism and crusadism [salibiyah] and between Israelis and the United States, so much so that the U.S. State Department has become a Jewish ministry, a Zionist ministry. Indeed, the U.S. State Department — that is the current U.S. foreign ministers — played a prominent role in pushing the United States into attacking Libya, because he wants to fight on behalf of the Israelis. You are aware that during that period there was a big argument between Israelis and Americans on who should carry out the attack on Libya. However, the Israelis retreated and imposed on the United States to carry out the attack on Libya on their behalf. Indeed, Israelis were able, due to the U.S. secretary of state — who belongs to them — to involve the United States in this attack on behalf of the Israelis. We must bring this up and put it to the U.S. public opinion.

It has become clear recently, even in the White House, that the U.S. State Department had put forward a collection of false documents, which Zionists are proficient at. Zionist Jews are masters of forgery, lying, deception, and cheating. The Koran makes this clear; the Torah and the Bible — they all make possess these base manners. God was angry with them and punished them many times, and is still angry with them [and will remain angry]until the the judgement day for their bad behavior, which is full of cheating, lying, forgery, deception, and hatred for other worshipers of God. This is now epitomized in the U.S. State Department's attitude and behavior because it is headed by a Zionist Jew. He presented a collection of false documents full of lies. The falsehood of these documents now has become clear to the world and to U.S. public opinion.

Shultz implicated the United States in various situations in accordance with these false reports. After that the Americans realized that they are the victims of Zionist and Jewish reports and information which were defined by the U.S. State Department. The State Department is still pursuing this style while it is headed by a Zionist Jew and the Arab Islamic world is still a victim of this institution which is headed by this Zionist Jew. The fact that the U.S. State Department is Jewish and Zionist means that a merger has taken place between Zionism and the crusade. Their Foreign policy has become one single policy. It is American in construction, but it is headed by a Jew and a Zionist. Therefore, a merger has taken place between Zionism and the crusade.

This new situation which they have reached because of their developed policies is the one which is imposed on Muslims so that they will raise the flag of jihad. We did not choose this situation and we do not want to declare new religious wars in the world. We are aiming at peace and world unity, progress and cooperation. But it is the United States who does not want world peace nor stability. They want sovereignty for themselves only, for their religions, their beliefs, and their states. They want to control other religions and staets. This contravenes the rights of other countries and religions to live on earth in honor and pride and to combat injustice.

Arising from this we Muslims are forced to declare the jihad again, and we might implicate the world in a religious war in which there will be Zionists and crusaders on one side and Muslims with all those who ally themselves with the Muslims on the other side. We should get ready from now on to accept this new phase. Let jihad begin against Americans everywhere, against Zionists everywhere because it is they who wanted it. [crowd shouts: jihad, jihad]

Therefore we must be prepared to accept delegations of Muslim volunteers from all over the world in Libya to defend this Islamic stronghold which is the principal target. You should invite all the Muslims that you have dealings with wall over the world and all those who listen to you, and call in your mosques, your papers, and in the streets, conferences and even in your family and ordinary meetings for volunteers to defend the Jamahiriyah, which is the first stronghold of Islam and which is being threatened by the crusades and by Zionism. We do not want these volunteers to invade anyone or to carry them across the sea or the ocean. All we want is to destroy the joint crusading Zionist aggression if it should take place against our country, and prevent them from occupying the land of Islam.

They are making preparations and they are mobilizing the Christian world at present. They are equipping the bases of the rapid deployment forces and the bases of the fleets and are transporting arms and ammunition to advanced positions close to the Islamic countries in the East. Therefore, it is the duty of Muslims throughout the world to prepare themselves to defend the Great Jamahiriyah and to prevent its fall, for its fall would be a catastrophe affecting the Islamic religion, the Muslims, and Islamic culture and heritage as well as all the peoples in the Islamic world that are fighting for the sake of freedom. World peace would greatly suffer and so would the international balance if the Jamahiriyah were to fall in the face of the crusading Zionist campaign. So, in order that it will not fall, Muslims throughout the world should prepare themselves and be ready to come, if necessary, to the Islamic territory of Libya to perform their duty of jihad; it is an incumbent duty on every Muslim to perform the jihad in Libya.

Consequently, as well as making it a concerted and fruitful action, as you leave here, you must as soon form people's congresses in all parts of the world. The huge number of Muslims...[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupted by chants: The Jamahiriyah is an Islamic country; Down down with USA] will not be taken for granted if they are organized. We have no other venue save the eople's congresses because they are the practical implementation of the Koran's verse, which says: Their affairs being consultation between them. There is no other possibility for the Muslims to counsel between themselves save through a people's congress. If there are no people's congresses there will be no possibility for any counselling [shurah]. Counselling with each other compels Muslims to form people's congresses; of course; not only one people's congress where a group would counsel with each other and the rest of Muslims have no right to express their opinion. All Muslims must be mobilized through people's congresses in order to achieve consultation. People's congresses must be formed throughout all parts of the Islamic world, as God has ordered: Their affairs being the consultation between them. [Koranic verse]

The Islamic people's congresses will be then the starting point for the call for the jihad, the call for volunteering, and the call for confrontation with the crusading-Zionist campaign in corners of the world. Jihad might be performed wherever you are: There are U.S. and Zionist interests everywhere and, therefore, we may fight it in those parts and without having to come to Libya. The matter might, however, be that thousands would have to come to Libya. Consequently from this we must end all sectarian differences between Muslims, because these sects, religious creeds, and factions have come after the death of the Prophet — May God bless him — and after the Koran descended in full. Anything that came after the death of the Prophet should not enter into religion; it may enter into politics, or history, or civilian law, or independent judgement, or in the science of religious law. But religion is the Koran and the Prophet Muhammad. The Prophet has no deputy. After the Prophet's death, we do not recognize anyone who claims that he is a prophet or the Muslims' caretaker, or the Prophet's deputy. Likewise, the Koran has no supplements. We do not recognize any supplements written in the name of anyone. We recognize the Koran only. There are no tribes, no religious tendencies, no parties no [word indistinct]. There are holy verses in the Koran which call for unity against religious sects: Do not be like those who have become divided after having received the Koran [Koranic verse]. This means that Jews and Christians have become divided and disunited; they set up religious sects as you know, the Orthodox, Catholics, Protestants, and other religious groups of Jews — their number is too big to count. The Jews are also divided into sects. God does not want these diseases to be spread in Islam. Anyone who becomes a party member joins a religious sect, or becomes divided, or sets up a tribe is harboring the Jews and the Christians; he contradicts God's word.

Do not be like those nonbelievers who divided their religion, they have become disunited by forming several parties. [Koranic verse] It is clear that this warns against being religiously divided into groups. This is the group of so and so and this the group of so and so. This heresy. This is Ali's group [Muslim caliph], this is Mu‘awwiyah group, this is Muhammad's group: This is heresy and the Koran forbids it. There is one Prophet, one Koran, one God. You do not belong to those who have divided their religion and formed several religious groups. [Koranic verse] This means that the Prophet exculpates himself, God exonerates him, from those who divided their religion and have become members of various religious tendencies: This is Shi‘ites, these are Sunnis, this is Thubaynai, this one is Hanbali, this one is Wahhabi, this one is Chadli, etc. They all contradict Islam. There should be an Islamic awakening and an Islamic cultural revolution that will put an end to all these heresies which have come from the Israelis and the crusaders. They have become a worm that is devouring Islam's bone and Islam's body.

A Muslim does not belong to any denomination, sect or group. Whoever says: I follow a denomination [madhhab], sect or group, is outside Islam and must be treated as one who is outside Islam. The Koran says so. Even those who want to blaspheme are free to do so, but we cannot say that a non-believer is a Muslim. Those who want to belong to a group or a sect, or who wants to create a denomination is free to do so, but we dissociate ourselves from him and he will not considered as belonging to Islam.

We need the unity of an Islamic nation without denominations, because these denominations disunite it; they are the creations of the Israelis, the Christians, and the orientalists who entered Islam in order to bring sectarianism and groups to it. At the advent of Islam, Jews and Christians deliberately adopted Islam in order to transmit their ills to Islam, and they succeeded in this and we came to have sects, groups, and denominations. Now we must wake up to this historical sabotage which took place in Islam and dissociate ourselves from it. We must not teach future generations of Muslim children anything about these denominations; we must consider them innovations and a departure from the right path. What is said is [word indistinct], innovation, and straying from the right path and the one to whom they belong is in the fire of hell. This is a fact in religion; if you make an innovation in religion it is straying from the right path. He who says that every new thing is a novelty and every novelty is straying from the right path belongs inhell. How can you create something in religion? Would you create another Koran, another holy book, another denomination, or another divine precept [faridah]? This is why all those who advocate atonement and deviation [al takfir wa al-hijrah], misleading [tadhlil] and call [al-da‘wah] and so on, are innovators because they add to Islam things that do not belong to it. An Islamic group calling itself Al-Tabligh [the propagation of Islam] or something like this, fasts for 45 days. This is an innovation; God did not say fast for 45 days; he said 1 month — the month of Ramadan. Therefore, we must get rid of these innovations because we need to get rid of them now, because we need the unity of Muslims in order to confront the 10th [as heard] crusader-Zionist war.

Consequently, we must begin instigating all these newly-formed Islamic societies, secret and public, which came out with new names and new slogans. We must direct them all toward the exercise of violence, if they so wish, against the crusaders and the Zionists.

I do not believe that a Muslim who fights Muslims in Syria would not go to fight the Zionists in the Golan and consider their action to be one of jihad. All the time we hear of those who call themselves the Muslim Brotherhood and who harm Islam blowing up a factory in Syria, a public market, a public bus, the student sons of the people, a Syrian Army camp; they call that jihad when they do not detonate one bomb in the occupied Golan, or Palestine, or Jerusalem. These, then, are not Muslims. The Muslim Brotherhood are in fact Muslim traitors. They are no more than Zionists with crusading tools, agents, spies, mercenaries and saboteurs imposed on Islam, to make the people reject Islam. Indeed, as result of the actions committed by the so-called Muslim Brotherhood on the Islamic world, a rejection of the Islam and an apostasy from Islam began to spread here.

In the African countries which I visited last week, there is disgust, abhorance and hatred for Islam because they have seenwhat was being applied in Sudan in the last days of the Numayri regime. He told them that this is the rule of the Muslim Brotherhood. Indeed, the Muslim Brotherhood ruled alongside Numayri in his last days: — the poor had their arms and legs amputated and the weak, the women and the children, were imprisoned in the stables of Sudan. All the Muslim communities and Muslim peoples in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, the areas adjoining Sudan, Chad were naturally filled with fear and panic lest the Muslim Brotherhood come to power in these regions. The enemies of Islam benefitted from this state of affairs and said: This is how Islam is, whereas in fact this is not the way Islam is. The Muslim Brotherhood are not Muslims. Indeed, they are the enemies of Islam.

They are being supported by the United States to sabotage Islam. There is no difference between a Zionist, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, and an American. We must contain this brotherhood and destroy it before it destroys Islam. As to the other societies such as al-takfir wa al-Hijrah [atonement and deviation], al-da'wah [the call], and the jihad — all these names you have heard of, must direct themselves to waging jihad against the crusaders and their 10th crusade and against Zionism. They must die in Jerusalem, become martyred in Jerusalem, and not have themselves killed in Aleppo and Damascus or kill their brothers.

There is yet another filthy society which calls itself Hizb al-Tahrir al-Islami [The Islamic Liberation Party] which has nothing to do with either Islam or liberation. It was founded by an agent of the British and Israeli intelligence when Palestine was occupied. The British and Israeli intelligence chose someone, I think he is called Al-Nabahani or such name, in the Middle East and taught him in the joint British-Israeli intelligence institution. He was asked to polarize the Muslims who want to liberate Palestine. This is because after 1948 the call of jihad for the liberation of Palestine spread and Muslims everywhere volunteered and marched on Palestine and began the jihad. If that call and that confrontation had continued, the Zionist state would have never been established; it would have been nipped in the bud.

Unfortunately, the British and Israeli intelligence succeeded in forming an organization which was called the Islamic Liberation Party. They said everyone who wants to liberate Palestine should join this party. People rushed to join it, believing that this was a true call.

When the mujahidin and all those who want liberation joined this party, the party members were gradually taught and trained that a jihad is not permitted until a caliph appears and is ordained and until the whole Islamic world unites under the rule of one single caliph who will declare the jihad. The English [as heard] and the Zionists realize that it is impossible that a state uniting the Islamic world will be set up in the future — at least in the near centuries — and that there will be one single caliph who will declare the jihad. Unless the Islamic world unites, after so many hundreds of years, and unless there is one single caliph, and unless this caliph declares the jihad, Zionism will swallow the Islamic world and become a strong empire allied with the crusading U.S. empire; no one will be able to shake it.

In fact, since the setting up of the Islamic Liberation Party, the call for jihad stopped; the search focused on finding a caliph until the era of the masses — which does not believe in any caliph, or sultan, or king, or president — came. The masses discuss their affairs among themselves: their affairs are consultation between them [Koranic verse]. In the people's congresses and people's committees, Muslim masses are self-governing and there is no need for a caliph. This caliph might be Numayri, who would chop our arms and feet without justification [chants: Allah akbar]

Even the king of Morocco, who embraces Peres and swims with him at the sea, sullies the ocean, the sea, and the beach where the mujahidin used to be positioned. All Morocco used to be a place for Islamic mujahidin, this is why it was called Rabat. They swim in this sea, which was colored by the blood of martyrs who fought against the crusade and Zionism, even this one calls himself the leader of the believers; constitutionally speaking he is the leader of the believers. How can a leader of the believers embrace the Jews and Christians and ally himself with them against the Muslims [chants: Allah akbar] he is united with the Jews and has abrogated the union with his Muslim Libyan brothers. He embraced Peres and rejects Libya's hand, with which he was allied. Is this Islam? Is this the leader of the believers? Of course not; there is no doubt about that, absolutely not. This Islamic Liberation Party calls for the existence of a caliph, of a leader; the caliph or the leader might be like Hassan II or like Al-Sadat — Al-Sadat himself used to be called the president believer — or he might be like Numayri. We are not waiting for a caliph like these specimen. We do not need them. We need ourselves and our awareness. Every Muslim is responsible over his religion and holy book. Let our affairs be consultation among us within people's congresses and people's committees [slogan chanted]

In order that such preperations and this great historic Islamic action can be financed, and in order that the jihad and the confrontation can become a reality, and the preparedness become practical, we should establish a fund or a bank for all Muslims. I know that there are Islamic government funds and banks, but these have been used in the service of governments — such as the government of Numayri, which was hostile to Islam and which misrepresented Islam; it was given loans which it used to persecute the people and for the police apparatus which were hostile to the innocent and ordinary people. I am not talking about official Islamic government banks, but about a fund or a bank for all Muslims, for the ordinary sons of Muslims. Such a fund or bank would collect alms and donations and charities; each Muslim, family, or individual who wants to give alms for what he owns can place such alms in this fund; if he wants to give charity then he can place it in this fund; if he wants to donate anything then he can place this in this fund. By this means we can collect funds from all Muslims and invest them and with such funds we can finance the jihad movement and the defense of the homeland of Islam which has now become threatened by the 10th crusade, led by the United States and the new Zionist-crusading alliance.

Praise be to God, the result of our struggle and tireless action for the sake of Islam and the Muslims has led to an improvement of the situation of Muslims in a number of countries of the world. Now the president of the Philippines sits with the strugglers of Moro and negotiates with them — this is a great victory, and we should continue to support this situation in order to remove the oppression and persecution to which Muslims were being subjected in the south of the Philippines, and to ensure their full rights over their land. [cheers and shouts].

This proves that there was no discrimination against or persecution of the Muslims, no discrimination between a Muslim and non-Muslim, in Tanzania which was accused at one time of persecuting the Muslims who constitute 60 percent of the population. At present, the president of the Tanzanian Republic is a Muslim, Brother Ali Hasan. This proves that there is no religious persecution in Tanzania and that just as the president could be a Christian, he could also be a Muslim. This is a very pleasant situation which we praise and feel happy about it.

In the recent past, there were massacres of the Muslims of Uganda at the hands of some rancourous fanatic people such as Milton Obote. But the popular revolution in Uganda has triumphed as a result of its alliance with the people of the Jamahiriyah. We and the Ugandan rebels staged a joint struggle, and the regime in Uganda now is almost a jamahiri. We have the honor to welcome among us here now Hajj Mousa, the vice president of Uganda. [applause and chants] He and I have performed the sunset prayers in a mosque in Uganda. I have seen the masses of Muslims in Uganda rejoicing and happy, unlike in the past when they were gloomy, sad, and frightened. This is a great victory for the Muslims, thanks to the triumph of the jamahiri theory and the popular revolution. There is now an improvement in the condition of Muslims throughout the world because of the Great Jamahiriyah's stand behind the Muslims and because of the formation of the World Islamic Call Society and its support for Muslims everywhere. Even in China, I have found [as heard] mosques equipped with carpets provided by the World Islamic Call Society. Chinese students are studying religion at the expense of the Islamic Call Society. [applause and chants]

Finally we hope that this third conference of the international Islamic Call Society will issue something about the Gulf War. The Gulf War cannot be stopped; we have made efforts to halt this war, and have not succeeded. This is because it has gone beyond the possibility of a return to normal relations, I regret to say. We are not talking about who started it, or who will pay the price. The intentions which are hostile to the peoples of the region — the intentions which are behind this war and which fed this war — are well-known. But what we can do is to address an appeal in the name of Muslims — in the name of this huge international gathering — for an end to the war of the cities. The war is alien to Muslim behavior. The Iranian and Iraqi sides are both Muslims, and Islam does not permit either side to go beyond these limits — the killing of children and women and striking at houses and destroying them over the heads of their dwellers at dawn or at night. This is abominable and harms Islam and the traditions of Islam. Even when we fight, we should fight according to the orders of Islam and the sublime principle of Islam. The Koran points out how prisoners of war should be treated, and how war should be fought and against whom you should be ruthless; the Koran does not permit the striking at houses and the killing of children and women and innocent people.

Regrettably, this was has given a bad impression about Islam to the world. This is because people all over the world are saying Look at the Muslims, they are fighting each other; look at their behavior and ethics; Look how they do not abide by anything. What is the difference between the United States and this war, since the United States strikes at the homes of the innocent and kills children and those who are asleep — as it did in Tripoli and Banghazi. And the same thing is being done by the Iraqis and the Iranians — they strike at each other's houses and kill each other's children. This is a cowardly war. Muslims are not a cowards. The Americans are cowards and strike from a distance with weapons which are distantly located and kill [remainder of sentence indistinct because of cheers and shouts]

There is no difference between this and what the Israelis are doing in southern Lebanon and Palestine. [crowd cheers and applauds] The ethics of the Zionists [Al-Qadhdhafi is interrupted by someone from the floor]

[Unidentified speaker] Last week, British TV showed pictures of the Iraq-Iran war. According to British TV approximately 500,000 Iranians and 350,000 Iraqis have been killed. As you said, the picture misrepresents Islam in the West. How can Christians be converted to Islam while we ourselves are fighting each other? [applause]

[Al-Qadhdhafi continues] The fact is that the war of the cities is a cowardly war and alien to the ethics of Muslims. This Islamic international gathering should embarrass the two sides involved in the conflict and make every effort to stop the war so that we will not hear the world talking again about our bad behavior and ethics, which ultimately harm Islam. I wish you success; the struggle continues until victory!

Jallud Attends Session

LD161231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1220 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Sep (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today attended the morning session of the Third Conference of the Islamic Call Society, which began its work in Tripoli yesterday morning.

SUDAN

Sudan Airways Resumes Flights to Juba 16 Sep

JN171730 Khartoum SUNA in English
1710 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 17 (SUNA) — The national carrier Sudan Airways has resumed flights to southern Sudan last night, Khartoum Airport official was quoted as saying here today.

The source told the daily *Al-Siyasah* today that a Sudan Airways airliner left here for Nairobi via Juba, capital of southern Sudan on Tuesday. Juba Airport had been closed since Aug 16 when the rebels of SPLA shot down a Fokker airliner killing the total of sixty people aboard.

Yesterday a conflicting report by a source in Khartoum Airport said the authorities in the airport received no notification from both Juba Malakal airports indicating that they were ready to receive aircrafts. The director of the Civil Aviation Department announced the reopening of the two airports as from last Monday.

Equatoria Governor Denies Region Aids Ugandan Rebels

JN161821 Khartoum SUNA in English
1735 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Juba, Sudan, Sept. 16, (SUNA) — The Military Governor of Equatoria Region, Gen. Peter Crylio, has denied allegations by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda that Sudan is supporting rebel forces in northern Uganda.

The Sudanese official pointed out that Sudan has never hosted the rebel troops of former President Tito Okello and that no military camps were to be found inside the Sudanese territories.

He asserted that the Ugandan refugees in the Sudan have no activity hostile to the government of President Yoweri Museveni. He further reaffirmed the keenness of Sudan to maintain and continue its eternal relations with Uganda. [passage omitted]

Minister Cites Unnamed 'Elements' in Darfur Violence

JN161058 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 16 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn yesterday said that certain elements which he did not name were behind the riots in Nyala, western Sudan.

There are several elements who don't consider Sudan's interests nor its prevailing conditions and who are trying to exploit the sentiments and conditions of the citizens, But security authorities are closely monitoring all suspicious movements, the minister said, but did not elaborate.

It is worth noting that two people were killed and 47 were injured last Saturday in Nyala town of Darfur region of western Sudan following students demonstrations protesting against hard life conditions.

The rioters burnt the house of the commissioner and several other houses in addition to twelve shops and stores which were also looted and fire was set on several vehicles.

On the other hand, the interior minister said that the [word indistinct] tribe on the Sudan borders with Chad, attempted to attack a Sudanese armed force in revenge for its combing the region in search of smugglers and looters.

He affirmed that the western region is now in full control and all measures have been adopted to ensure that no such incidents will be repeated.

Citizens' Statement Issued

EA171719 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan in the SPLA have issued the following statement on the recent popular uprising in Nyala, inthe Darfur area of Western Sudan.

We, the citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan in the SPLM-SPLA, hereby express our profound solidarity with the popular mass uprising in Nyala and call upon the people of Darfur and Kurdufan to stand in solidarity with this historic and heroic action by our youth in confronting the oppressive gangs with stones and sticks. In this connection we assure the youth that the SPLA is ready and has the ability to substitute their stones and sticks with military training and guns so that they can more effectively confront them.

We condemn in the strongest terms the statement of the minister of interior, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, in which he alleged that the people of Darfur do not have the interest of the Sudan at heart. Such racist statements are unfortunate and cannot bring peace and stability to our beloved Sudan. If the people of Darfur, Kurdufan, southern and eastern Sudan do not have the interest of Sudan at heart, then perhaps Khartoum's minister for interior should tell us who the Sudanese are and what the Sudan is.

We hereby assure Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi that, because of people like them, we will continue to have more and more Nyalas until the new and real Sudan is born. Finally, we the citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan ask the SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command to declare the freedom fighters of Nyala, who gave up their lives during the uprising, as SPLA-SPLM martyrs.

Long live the SPLM-SPLA, and victory to the Sudanese people.

Signed: SPLA Officers, NCO's and men from Darfur and Kurdufan.

AFP: Security Police Arrest 28 Malakal Civilians

HK180508 Hong Kong AfP in English
0422 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 18 (Afp) — Twenty-eight civilians — including senior government officials, teachers, accountants and clerks — have been arrested by security police in the Upper Nile provincial capital of Malakal and are being held there by the Army, a member of parliament from the town told reporters here Wednesday.

The MP, Mpanglo Guang Deng, demanded the immediate release or trial of the prisoners. The acting military governor of Upper Nile, Col Simon Manang, dismissed the arrests as rumour.

Meanwhile, the World Food program (WFP) said Wednesday that the first planeload of relief supplies to the famine-stricken south would fly to Malakal next Monday after a month-long gap.

The flight would mark the start of an airlift of more than 1,000 tonnes of food and medical supplies. A spokesman said the WFP was now satisfied with government guarantees about flying to the town in the wake of last month's shooting down by rebels of a civilian airliner, killing 60 people, near Malakal and the subsequent suspension of all civilian and relief aid flights to the south.

But due to the high cost of airlifting material, the WFP would revert to overland and river transport when security was better on the ground, he said.

A civil aviation source said both Juba and Malakal Airports were now secure for a radius of 15 miles (24 kms). [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Saharan Statement Says 30 Moroccans Killed

LD170930 Algiers APS in Arabic
0850 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The liberated territories, 17 Sep (APS) — A statement issued yesterday, Tuesday, by the Saharan Information Ministry said that 30 Moroccan soldiers were killed and a number of soldiers injured during the attack launched by Saharan fighters last Monday on two bases and an observation center of the royal forces south of (?Qliba Elfoua) in the Guelta Zemmour area.

On the other hand the statement added that the Saharan People's Liberation Army destroyed two heavy machine guns, a 75-mm gun, a 120-mm mortar, and two ammunition dumps. The statement said that the Moroccan Army sent an ambulance unit to the two bases which came under attack, but the Saharan fighters forced the unit to retreat.

The statement also said that on 3 September, four Moroccan soldiers were killed following a similar attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on two positions and an observation center of the Moroccan occupation forces.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Delivers National Day Address

EA121856 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0604 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Speech by PMAC Chairman Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam on the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution in Addis Ababa's Revolution Square — live]

[Excerpts] Dear workers, peasants, scholars, members of the Armed Forces, all the working people of revolutionary Ethiopia, and honored guests:

The annual celebrations of an historic event are important in themselves. Nevertheless, the ups and downs and the positive and the negative developments to date must be touched upon. On a historic occasion, special consideration is not only given to the past but also to the hopes for the future.

Today we celebrate the 12th anniversary of the day on which we laid the foundations for the consolidation of our revolution's victory. We recall our arduous struggle and the consolidation of our victories by the masses, in addition to focusing our sights on the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE]. So, it is with great joy that I say congratulations to all the true sons of mother Ethiopia: We have reached the historic year of a civilian and democratic government for which we have struggled since the beginning of our revolution.

The nature of the preparations made to construct a direct civilian administration on a strong legal basis recently were detailed at the forums of the Draft Constitution Commission and our Party's Central Committee. I do not think it is necessary to elaborate on the preparations made for the constitution because every citizen has participated in it either directly or through representatives. Public discussions on the draft constitution have developed it further.

In addition, the discussions have helped us to gain more of an understanding of the law, the constitution, the history of our country and people, our current objective situation, and the aims of our revolution. They have not only served as testimony to the growth of our political culture, but also have provided a stimulus for additional steps to be taken. Everyone has voiced his own opinion in accordance with his own situation during the democratic and candid discussions that took place on the draft constitution. Everyone has commented on it according to his class, profession, belief, sex, etc.

In general, our people have shouldered their responsibility to study and develop the constitution in a great spirit of patriotic and historical duty. Although from time to time, some citizens may want some articles to be formulated in accordance with their own individual perspectives or tastes, and want the constitution to lay down everything without omitting a single detail, it basically has been prepared after taking into due consideration the characteristics that a civilian constitution should have and the realities of our country.

In addition, the constitution represents the interests of the Ethiopian people and the rights and obligations of each citizen, equally and impartially. It has been developed and completed with the amendments put forward at public discussions. Our party's Central Committee has resolved that the final draft of the constitution be approved by referendum.

In view of this, the people's historic decision on the constitution under which the PDRE will be established and administered is being awaited with great eagerness. This is the first time that the entire people will discuss and take a stand through their individual voices on an important national issue.

Dear working people of Ethiopia, the initial reason and basic aim of the efforts we are making in all sectors is our sincere desire to bring about economic and social justice in our society. The current condition of our economy was set out in detail during the recent fifth regular session of our party's Central Committee. The economic effects of the severe drought that occurred when we had begun to implement our 10-year perspective plan are clear to every worker who participated in the activities to solve the problem. Since our party consolidated its vanguard role and embarked upon its extremely arduous historic mission at that time, it was possible to withstand the drought by our united efforts. In this respect, we were able to implement successfully the plans for the first 2 years of the 10-year perspective plan, namely 1984-85 and 1985-86. Following the advent of more favorable climatic conditions, we have been able to begin reviving our economy, which had fallen into a critical condition. [passage omitted]

The growth seen last year in the industrial and service sector of the economy of 5.1 and 4.6 percent is encouraging. The situation in the trade and other sectors of the economy is showing an improvement. Market prices in particular have greatly improved by comparison with last year. In general, the current tendency of our economy is toward recovery and growth.

Nevertheless, the tasks facing us to solve our basic economic problems caused by the freaks of nature require more struggle. Primarily, we must increase our efforts to increase our food production in proportion to our population growth. In addition to food, we need to focus on the agricultural sector in order to earn the foreign exchange we need to import much-needed productive tools and to produce enough raw materials for our industries.

We also must strengthen our efforts in the industrial sector in order to deal with the shortage of basic commodities. To solve our economic problems and promote growth, we must lay down and implement plans. In this respect, the activities of the first 2 years of the 10-year perspective plan, that is 1984-85 and 1985-86, have been assessed properly.

Encouraged by our positive results and based on our experience, we have drafted a 3-year plan, that is 1986-87 to 1988-89. Accordingly, the projected annual average growth of our national economy by 6.3 percent is not to be regarded lightly. Agriculture has been given special consideration and will be given special support in all aspects during the period covered by the plan. Correspondingly high results also are expected.

The use of irrigation will be intensified through the joint efforts of peasants and the government. In the settlement sector, our compatriots who have been resettled so far will become fully self-supporting. The process of settling additional people will be systematically strengthened. Implementation of the development program and conservation of natural resources will be initiated during the 3-year period. The strengthening and the intensification of agricultural research has also been given special consideration. [passage omitted]

Even though the main thrust of our economic activities is aimed as far as possible at a radical solution to our problems and the laying down of firm foundations for our lasting development, various issues closely connected with the day to day life of the people also are not forgotten. Efforts to take successive steps to improve the distribution and exchange of commodities will continue. Proper attention will also be given to strengthening and improving public and goods transport during the plan years.

Among the main transport projects to be accomplished will be the completion of the detailed study and plan of the Aseb-Addis Ababa railway line, the completion of the Aseb boat factory and ship maintenance project, the purchase of more aircraft, the construction of more airports, and the completion of the light aircraft factory project. Various plans and budgets are allocated for the expansion of social services while the creation of more job opportunities is also being given proper attention.

Regarding efforts toward solving social problems, construction of urban residential housing and the activities of the urban dwellers associations will be carried out more effectively with government support beginning this year.

Dear compatriots, the struggle we are waging is a struggle to build a new system. It is a struggle to enable our society to rid itself of backwardness and for justice to prevail. It is a struggle to build democratic, political, economic, and social life and culture for the people. In general, because this task we have undertaken to bring about the absolute sovereignty of the working people is a historic one, it demands unreserved efforts, understanding, and time. For this reason it can only be accomplished through the people's united struggle. It can only be achieved through united effort and struggle in all sectors. It is not a result that one can expect from someone else.

Today, the most reliable major resources of our country are people and land. For this reason, it cannot be denied that the basis for our development is the wealth we produce from the proper utilization of our land. This is the main reason why we gave priority and special attention to the agricultural sector of the economy and to the rural areas of our country where 85 per cent of our people live. Included in the extensive activities in our rural plan, special attention was given to the resettlement program, which will enable us to stop being victims of natural problems, and to the villagization program, which will create favorable conditions for the proper utilization of the land and for the use of modern agricultural methods. This was the main reason.

Because the reason for the comments and criticisms from our enemies on this correct effort by the people is clear, we had better leave it to history to record it and continue to take practical steps to rid our country of backwardness by our united efforts. I would like to stress once again that the success of our efforts and the guarantee of our strength will come about by making the working people direct participants and owners of development in our country. As individuals, through their organizations at various levels and through their own government, which is the manifestation of their power, it is the right of the people to build their country and to become beneficiaries of their labor. The main issue for which we stand with determination is rapid economic development. All the development steps we are taking emanate from this basic objective.

Our enemies, however, are giving various meanings to all our activities in this line and are trying to belittle our efforts. They ask us, what is your hurry? According to them, if we decide to fold our arms and wait for aid as they wish, we may be exempted from their criticism. However, the situation in which we have suffered as a result of many years of backwardness, cannot allow us to sit in silence. As we have learned from our experiences so far, there is no doubt that we can build our economic and social development on the basis of the people.

We know very well that the struggle is complex, difficult, and long. As the history of developed peoples clearly shows, basic social development cannot be achieved completely within a short time. It is absolutely essential to think of development in terms other than of consumption by the majority and to understand the long-term development plan in addition to the short-term development program. Lack of such understanding, or lack of giving wide consideration to the continuing construction of the country beyond our daily needs being fulfilled or not, or being unprepared to carry out one's share of responsibility — this is being vulnerable to the enemy's vicious propaganda. It is to be off guard and to be spiritually defeated instead of working and struggling to overcome the problem.

The aim of calling for discipline and sacrifice from each of us today and the need to sacrifice some temporary comforts for lasting social development is not a secret to any of us. It has no reason other than to replace the many years of degradation with pride and to transform our country from being a backward laughing stock into being a source of pride to all its children. Even though our enemies want to make us relax by underestimating our far-sightedness, we must push forward with more strength to fulfill our historic responsibility successfully.

Dear compatriots, as I have tried to point out clearly on various occasions, the people's objectives can only be achieved through the people's efforts. Success will not be achieved through pious hopes, but calls for the creation of suitable conditions. In this line, numerous steps were taken during the years of the revolution and today we have reached the time when the people can lay the foundations for their sovereignty on a firm base and achieve direct control of political power.

The key question for every revolution is the question of the transfer of power to the new revolutionary force.

The PMAC took control as a result of the historical situation at the time and served the people. We are on the eve of it completing its mission and of the people taking direct control.

As was clearly seen during the people's participation in the draft constitution, which is the legal guarantee of direct control by the people, our people's political consciousness and ability approve is encouraging. In this line, when the PDRE is established, the working people will be the source of power and they themselves will directly implement the power.

In order to create the situation whereby the people's political system — which is being established for the first time in the long history of our country — is complete, we face two main tasks:

1. To approve by referendum the draft constitution which has now been completed after passing through various stages;
2. For the people to elect representatives whom they think will prove to be honest leaders and who will struggle on their behalf. The representatives will be those who have proved by their actions that they truly stand for the people and the country in accordance with the approved constitution and take direct control of power.

Following these decisive historic accomplishments, it is expected that the people under their direct power will engage in extensive construction of the PDRE.

As I stated briefly earlier, in the context of the revolutionary and people's tasks that we have accomplished to date, the present time is critical from the point of view of the future success of the people's objectives. It is a time when the momentous issue for which all true workers, peasants, intellectuals, the Army, and the working people of this country in general have labored, bled, and sacrificed is being achieved. Its historic nature and decisiveness is without doubt very significant.

For this reason, unreserved efforts and a practical contribution based on the spirit of true citizenship and responsibility are expected from each of us for successful results. In addition to this, every citizen must carry out the glorious duty the country, people, and revolution have vested in him more than at any other time. Let us struggle with complete diligence, awareness and unity and march forward.

By our struggle, we shall establish the PDRE.

Again we shall win. Thank you.

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Former Minister Berlouis Leaves for London

AB180726 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sep 18 (AFP) — Former Defence and Youth Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who resigned a week ago amid rumours of a coup plot, left Seychelles Wednesday night, reportedly for London.

Reports said he would be coming back with his wife, who has been in London since the day before President Albert Rene returned from the Harare nonaligned summit on September 10, cutting short an East African tour apparently because of a warning of moves to assassinate or oust him.

Mr Berlouis passed through the VIP lounge at Mahe Airport and was seen off by former Army Majors Rolly Marie and Philip Lucas, who were retired after President Rene took over the former minister's portfolio.

Macdonald Marengo, another major who played a key role in bringing President Rene to power on June 5, 1977 and who is reportedly on leave, was also at the airport.

A third major who was sacked, Raymond Bonte, had already left last week for Kenya, on his way to Europe.

Mr Berlouis was driven to the airport by a chauffeur in military uniform, but witnesses could not confirm if he was the ex-minister's usual driver.

An external relations spokesman said the ex-minister had asked for the "use of the VIP lounge."

Reliable military sources have denied allegations by exiled opposition leaders in London that Mr Berlouis and the retired senior officials were held under any form of arrest, or were being guarded by North Koreans.

"North Koreans are instructors, and have played no role in these affairs," the sources said, but gave no details on what these "affairs" were.

The Seychellois Government has still to explain the event which led to the changes in the top military command.

Other sources said investigations were continuing.

UGANDA

Kampala Not To Get Involved in U.S.-Libya Dispute

EA171103 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The American ambassador to Uganda, Mr Robert Houdek, has paid a courtesy call on President Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. President Museveni told the ambassador that if peace has to prevail in the world, all countries should learn to respect the sovereignty of one another. He was referring to the relationship between Uganda and Libya, which other states should not have the impression that since America is fighting with Libya, then Uganda as another sovereign state will get involved.

The president gave the example of America which deals with South Africa while many Africans are being killed, adding that most African states have condemned it, yet they are still dealing with Americans. It is therefore important to note that when two countries are at loggerheads, then it should stop other countries from interacting with one another. [sentence as heard] President Museveni blamed the Western information network for assessing African nations wrongly, which led the world into mistakes by providing wrong information. He assured the ambassador that the history of the NRM is mainly based on independent policy, that is why they succeeded in liberating the country.

The president clarified that the relationship with Al-Qadhdhafi is mainly because Libya sympathized with the NRM and they gave a lot of assistance during the struggle. He pointed out that Uganda will not accept any quarrels from third parties and it will not allow her soil to be used to damage any other sovereign state.

Turning to the recent budget, President Museveni explained that Uganda is capable of producing a lot for foreign exchange earnings only if the foreign currency now available is utilized for the importation of essential productive inputs for agriculture, industry, and commerce. He pointed out that the government will use the method of deficit financing for productive purposes, adding that the foreign exchange allocation will only give priorities for such projects geared towards national development.

Ambassador Houdek praised President Museveni and his government for having maintained human rights observance in Uganda and commended the NRM for having maintained discipline among themselves. He appealed to the government to improve on the security in the northern part of the country so that their agencies may carry out their projects that were already established in those areas. The meeting was attended by the American deputy ambassador to Uganda; the Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, Mr David Kibirango; the Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Mr Okuhe; and senior government officials.

Museveni Receives Soviet Delegation, Ambassador

EA171059 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a Soviet delegation who called on him at State House, Entebbe. The president and the delegation held talks on matters of bilateral interest between the two countries.

Present were the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin, and senior NRA [National Resistance Army] officials.

Museveni Receives Message from Burundi President

EA171344 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from President Bagaza of Burundi. The message was delivered by the visiting Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation, Mr Nkuriyingoma.

The visitor told the president that the people of Burundi are working hard for progress and hoping for greater solidarity in order to keep peace between the two countries.

CAMEROON

Development Protocol Agreements Signed With FRG

AB161516 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Five protocol agreements worth over 2 billion CFA francs were signed today in Yaounde between the Cameroon and West German Governments. The agreements were signed on behalf of Cameroon by Minister of Plan and Territorial Development Sadou Hayatou, while the West German Government was represented by its ambassador to Cameroon. The 2.576 billion CFA francs covering the five accords will be used in financing many development projects in the country.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Mbasogo Receives Moroccan Delegation

AB161224 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish
2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Head of State and Government His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, this morning at the Presidency received in audience the Moroccan delegation that arrived in our country last Saturday. During the audience, Mr Abdoui, the head of the Moroccan delegation, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, to President Mbasogo. Mr Abdoui and the head of state then discussed the relations of cooperation existing between Morocco and Equatorial Guinea as well as ways and means to strengthen them and extend them to various sectors such as the training of personnel for the Equato-Guinean administration. The audience was also attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Marcelino Nguema Onguene.

It should be recalled that since the arrival of the Moroccan delegation, it has held important discussions with the officials of various ministries in Malabo. It is expected to return to Rabat tomorrow, Tuesday, 16 September 1986.

GABON

Government May Restrict Entry of French Citizens

AB171006 Paris AFP in French 2147 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 16 September (AFP) — The Gabonese Government is to examine the new French measures concerning the entry of foreigners into its territory, it was learned from a Gabonese source in Libreville on Tuesday evening. The same source added that it is possible that similar measures will be applied to French citizens wishing to visit Gabon, in accordance with the agreements on reciprocity signed between the two countries.

It was recalled that the measures adopted by the French Government to combat terrorism include one obliging all foreigners, with the exception of citizens of EEC countries and Switzerland, to obtain an entry visa for a period of 6 months.

The Gabonese source observed that a few months ago, measures restricting the entry of foreigners into Gabon had been adopted and the official justification was the desire to spare the Gabonese from unemployment. It was added that in conformity with the bilateral agreements, France had exercised pressures so that these measures may not be applied to its nationals.

"We understand the measures now taken by the French Government to combat terrorism," a high Gabonese Government official told AFP. "However, we wish France would understand the measures we took to restrict immigration into our country," he added.

Party Ordinary Congress Opens 17 Sep

AB171828 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] opened this morning in Libreville under the chairmanship of the founding secretary general and head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. It is necessary to note that this congress is taking place at a time characterized by an international economic situation which, despite the steps taken by the Gabonese authorities to check it, does not spare Gabon. Thus the country will have to put up, only goodness knows for how long, with the fall in the price of oil, its main source of foreign exchange, and the fall in the exchange rate of the dollar, the currency with which its export sales are made.

Among the measures taken to reduce the effect of this crisis is the decree issued by President Bongo in February this year for the national budget which was set at 720 billion CFA francs to be reduced by 100 billion CFA francs. The congress, which opened this morning and which in principle is scheduled to end on Friday, will, in accordance with the hopes of President Bongo, try to define the economic policy Gabon can adopt in order to limit the effects of the crisis. National unity will also be discussed at length. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Party Delegation Departs for Gabon 16 Sep

AB171835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT
17 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Sep (AZAP) — An MPR delegation led by Gembembo Fumu wa Utadi, Central Committee member and secretary general in charge of relations with sister and friendly parties, left Kinshasa on Tuesday [16 Sep] for Libreville, Gabon, where it will represent the MPR at the third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party from 17 to 19 September.

The delegation will return to Kinshasa at the end of the week.

BENIN

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit, Comments

AB172235 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The SWAPO leader left Cotonou this afternoon at the end of a 48-hour friendly visit to our country. Sam Nujoma was seen off by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, along with the central authorities of the party and state, as well as a crowd of militants of the revolution.

Before taking leave of the Beninese people, the SWAPO leader answered questions by the press. He first of all made a general assessment and drew conclusions of his visit to Benin. Listen to Sam Nujoma speaking to our colleague, Ephraim Quenum:

[Begin recording] [Sam Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Well, we have had fruitful discussions with Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou. We have briefed him on the progress of the armed struggle inside Namibia, as well as the political and diplomatic developments concerning the decolonization of Namibia. We are therefore leaving your country, the People's Republic of Benin, very satisfied, comforted, and happy with the support that your president gives us, and also with the material and financial assistance that the Beninese people continue to give us. We have been greatly impressed with the achievements made since the coming into power of President Mathieu Kerekou, which is due to his dynamism. [passage omitted]

[Quenum] Mr President, before coming to Cotonou you visited certain African countries. Do you think that dialogue with the racist Pretoria regime being advocated by some African heads of state can bring about a solution to Namibia's liberation and majority black rule in South Africa?

[Nujoma] Dialogue or not, one thing is necessary. Even if we have to resort to dialogue, it will not be with the racist South African regime; it will rather be with Western countries. I do not think we can have dialogue immediately with South Africa. But I think it is necessary in order to achieve a true independence of Namibia. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

France's Guy Penne Arrives in Conakry 6 Sep

AB172055 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand is expected in Guinea 13 November this year. His adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, arrived in Conakry this evening. He was welcomed upon his arrival by the minister of plan and international cooperation, Edouard Benjamin. President Mitterrand's adviser told our reporter, Mathieu Camara, the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Penne recording] The president of the French Republic has sent me here to prepare for the visit he will make to your country soon. In fact, on his way to the France-Africa conference that will take place in Lome, he will first come to your country. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

LIBERIA

Kpoto Denies Threatening Johnson-Sirleaf's Life

AB170858 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, Mr Keikura B. Kpoto, has reacted sharply to an allegation by Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf that she escaped to the United States after her life was threatened by Mr Kpoto. Mrs Sirleaf, an executive member of the Liberia Action Party, LAP, who escaped from Liberia recently, made the allegation in an interview with the BBC monitored in Monrovia today. In his reaction, while speaking to reporters at his Capitol Hill office today, Chairman Kpoto, who is also senator for Lofa County, said he believed Mrs Sirleaf was entitled to her opinion but denied ever threatening her life. He described the move by Mrs Sirleaf as standing thousands of miles away and throwing stones at him. The chairman further said quote: If she feels that I said anything against her, she should come to Liberia and present her case. She should not sit in the United States and propound charges against me. Unquote.

Mrs Sirleaf, who spoke with BBC's (Hilton Fall) during the "Network Africa" program today, was first asked: How did she escape from Liberia?

[Begin reecording] [Sirleaf] That's something I would prefer not to comment on. [words indistinct] that I would prefer to keep. I did not really want to leave Liberia. I was enjoying working with members of the opposition and we thought we were making some progress under very difficult circumstances. But I had to seriously change that view when I was threatened [words indistinct] by the chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia.

[(Fall)] Who is this chairman who threatened you? And why?

[Sirleaf] Oh, the chairman everybody knows is Senator Kpoto, and I suppose he wanted me not to be as much involved in opposition matters, and he wanted to make sure I did not continue to maintain the popular support through my own personal effort [passage indistinct].

[(Fall)] But what did he say?

[Sirleaf] Oh, he said (?horrible) things: If I were to [words indistinct] and if I continued to show (?interest) and if anything happened to me then nobody would be responsible.

[(Fall)] You also said you left because you needed medical treatment. Are you in a condition which in fact is the result of the hard times you had going in and out of prison and perhaps the mental stress you had of being arrested once or twice?

[Sirleaf] Nobody, no matter how strong, can stay 9 months in prison and think he can come out of it without being affected in some way or the other; and I did try to intensify [words indistinct] but they refused to acknowledge the fact that I needed medical attention. So the response to that need, in addition to the threat, made it imperative that I do something to get out. Let me point out also that [words indistinct] a country with a constitutional and a legal [words indistinct]

[(Fall)] Now, tell me, will you continue campaigning against the government of President Doe in Liberia?

[Sirleaf] He is responsible for the (?chaos) in Liberia and I will continue to do so, everything that is constitutional, that is legal, that is right, we will continue to do until [words indistinct].

[(Fall)] What changes are you and the other opposition leaders in Liberia seeking?

[Sirleaf] We want the participation of the opposition in keeping with the mandate granted to the opposition through the October 1985 elections. The composition of the government today [words indistinct] we are closer to it and I think that the opposition would be capable of [words indistinct] Now I am told, since I left Liberia, that there have been some overtures by the government. I don't know the extent of these overtures. I don't know if they are sincere, but [words indistinct].

[(Fall)] What can you say to your opposition colleagues and those of your admirers in Liberia who might think that you have deserted the ship, as it were?

[Sirleaf] I would only tell Liberia I am coming back. I ask my colleagues to continue to persevere; continue to work with the opposition; I shall continue to do what I can from this side until such time that I return.

[(Fall)] So as they say: The struggle continues?

[Sirleaf] Very much so, with intensity. [end recording]

SENEGAL

Beninese Minister Visits Radio, News Agency

AB172145 Dakar PANA in French 1427 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA) — The liberty of the press that "ensures the right to information for all" and the laudable efforts being made to equip the *Senegalese Press Agency* (APS) "impressed" Beninese Minister of Information and Communications Houdou Ali, who visited the agency's premises on Tuesday.

Minister Houdou Ali, who had earlier visited the Senegal Radio and Television Corporation (ORTS) along with Mouhamadou Kane, permanent undersecretary to the minister of communication, was welcomed by the APS director, Amadou Dieng, who, particularly, briefed Minister Houdou Ali on how the agency works, the role of its various structures, and the experience it acquired in processing and broadcasting information since its creation in 1959.

Recalling in this regard the recent celebration of the 27th anniversary of the APS — the oldest among the news agencies in Africa south of the Sahara — Mr Dieng stressed the achievements of the agency, which is currently self-financed up to 52 percent, while the Senegalese state's subventions stand at 48 percent.

The Beninese minister of information and communication, who visited the administrative and technical (telex, teleprinters, transmitting booths, etc) services, said he was impressed by the "technological development that took place within the agency as well as by the cost of the equipment estimated at about 90 million CFA francs.

"One can say that the conditions for the right to information exist" as "the means to enjoy this right" are available, Houdou Ali said in conclusion.

SIERRA LEONE

All People's Congress Condemns 'Economic Saboteurs'

AB171615 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] The leader and secretary general of the All People's Congress, APC, President Joseph Saidu Momoh, this afternoon presided over a meeting of the Central Committee of the party which was held at the (Meyabi) conference hall. The meeting, after an exhaustive discussion, adopted some resolutions about the revolution, the economic recovery program, and condemnation of the activities of some foreign and local businessmen.

"The meeting approved a proposal by President Momoh that active participation in agricultural production should be one of the conditions for the award of party symbols. The committee also (?set forth some) government actions geared towards economic recovery, particularly through the implementation of the IMF programs." The committee expressed strong condemnation of the activities of certain unscrupulous foreign and local business people who engage in the practice of escalating prices indiscriminately on essential food items. "The committee said it viewed with great concern the activities of these economic saboteurs and called on government to deal drastically with those guilty of such practices."

New Prices for Petroleum Products Announced

AB171610 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] New prices for petroleum products were announced from State House today. "They are to take immediate effect. The new price for petrol is now 30 leones; diesel, 25 leones; kerosene, 22 leones; and cooking gas, 150 leones."

The announcement said government has found it necessary to speed up the arrangements leading to the signing of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and recalled that during earlier negotiations with the Fund, government agreed to (?increase) the prices of petroleum products not later than 16 September. "The announcement emphasized that the object of the understanding was that it would enable Sierra Leone to reach an agreement with the Fund which would give the country access to the Fund's facilities. The statement said the prices in the provinces will be announced shortly and assured all that the new prices for petroleum products will be accompanied by ample supplies of petroleum products throughout the country."

TOGO

Soviet Delegation Arrives on Visit 16 Sep

AB171202 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In order to develop the bonds of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Togo, a Soviet delegation arrived this afternoon in Lome on a working and friendly visit. Kanadji Batchamla, our reporter was present at their arrival.

[Batchamla] The Soviet delegation, which arrived in Lome, is a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. It arrived this afternoon in Lome within the framework of a working and friendly visit to Togo at the invitation of our vanguard party, the RPT. It is a 3-member delegation led by (Mrs Balayane Marine Misakovna), the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic minister for social works and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

On arrival, the delegation was welcomed this afternoon at the Beninese-Togolese border in Hilakondji, by Yao Junale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the RPT, in the presence of the prefect of Lac District, Jerome Yao Bekpassi, and His Excellency Sergey Shaverdyan. Follow ing the welcome ceremony, the leader of the Soviet delegation (Mrs Balayane Misakovna) told reporters that the aim of her delegation's visit falls within the framework of the developing friendly relations of cooperation between the USSR and Togo.

[Begin (Balayane) recording in Armenian fading into French translation] My delegation is a (?section) of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity which works directly under the control of the Central Committee of our party. We are very happy to be on Togolese soil, and we are deeply touched by your party's hospitality. We came with the aim of developung the existing relations between our two countries and developing existing contacts. We have been following with keen interest the activities of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, in favor of peace and social progress. We are going to take advantage of our stay in your country to speak to you more about our country, and have meetings with other mass organizations in Togo in order to further contribute to the preservation of peace throughout the world. [end recording]

Tomorrow morning, members of the Soviet delegation will hold a working session with a delegation of our party.

Six Financial Aid Agreements Signed With France

AB171620 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Six financing agreements were today signed between Togo and France at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The documents were signed for France by its ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Jean-Marie Chenu, and for Togo by Atsou Koffi Amegah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The six agreements, which represent a financial aid totaling 287.5 million CFA francs, fall within the framework of the excellent relations existing between Togo and France. The sums of money involved in this financial aid will help finance projects in various sectors, particularly education, health, and agriculture, as well as their management. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

RSA Radio Says SWAPO, Cubans Kill Angolan Villagers

HK180228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0158 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18 (AFP) — South African radio claimed here Wednesday that Namibian nationalist SWAPO guerrillas, helped by Cuban troops, killed at least 40 villagers in southwestern Angola recently.

The state-owned radio quoted the UNITA rebels, who are supported and armed by South Africa and the United States, as saying that at least 40 men, women, and children were bayoneted and mutilated in the village of Katala, in Angola's southwestern Huila Province.

The SWAPO guerrillas are helping Angolan forces in their fight against the rebels. This assistance is seen as Angola's price for allowing SWAPO to launch attacks against the South African-installed government in Namibia from bases in neighboring Angola.

In the tangled southern African political checkerboard, the Angolans are backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union in their fight against the UNITA rebels.

The Angolan forces, supported by 30,000 Cuban troops, are understood to be preparing a major onslaught on UNITA, which holds sway in southern Angola.

Bulgarian Delegation Continues Visit

MB171326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by (Vasil Tsanov), secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the National Assembly, has been in the country since yesterday for talks with Angolan authorities. During its visit the Bulgarian delegation will meet officials of the People's Assembly to discuss issues related to cooperation between [words indistinct] as well as matters linked to the peace and security of the peoples in the world.

The visit's agenda includes an informal meeting with [words indistinct] and a delegation of the People's Assembly led by Lucio Lara, first secretary of the supreme organ of state power in Angola. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation is also scheduled to meet People's Assembly coordinators of the commissions of planning, finance, banking, and international cooperation, industry, energy, and petroleum, respectively, Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, and Maria Mambo Cafe. The Bulgarian official will also meet Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, coordinator of the commission of political and constitutional affairs, and Venanciao de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

BOTSWANA

Vice President Comments on Relations With China

MB170650 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, told visiting Chinese journalists in Gaborone yesterday that relations between China and Botswana were cordial and important. Mr Mmusi, who was speaking at a press breifing, said diplomatic ties without trade links were nothing. He further told the journalists that when the Chinese deputy prime minister comes to Botswana for the country's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations due on 30 September, there will be more talks about Botswana-China trade links.

The vice president said he appreciated the help China gave to Botswana in the training of manpower and construction of railways. He said Botswana aimed at maintaining every project it starts instead of operating [words indistinct] development where projects suddenly stop because of lack of money. He disclosed that the country does not intend changing its economic policies, but could rather put emphasis on job creating projects for more Batswana by focusing on agriculture. Mr Mmusi also appealed to foreign business companies to invest in Botswana, particularly on export-oriented business ventures because of the limited market in Botswana due to a small population.

LESOTHO

Government Appeals Court Decision on Chief Jonathan

MB171711 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Government of Lesotho is appealing against the decision of the high court on the case in which the former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, succeeded in persuading the court to nullify a restriction order served on him. Chief Jonathan is, however, bound by a subsequent restriction order which also affects Chief Peete Peete, Chief Lekhooana Jonathan, Mr Desmond Sixishe, Mr Vincent Makhele, Mr 'Ranthomen Matete, and Mr Francis Matholoane.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviets, Cubans Study Deployment on Malawi Border

AB171106 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ulongue, Mozambique, Sept 17 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel increased pressure on neighboring Malawi by bringing five Eastern bloc military experts with him to this border area to look for strategic sites to install weapons systems aimed at rebels infiltrating from Malawi, the national news agency AIM reported here Wednesday.

Speaking at this small town in Tete Province, 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Malawian border, Mr Machel presented five military experts, three Soviet officers, and two Cubans to the crowd saying they would "study where best to place defensive equipment along the Malawian border".

This move follows Mr Machel's warning last week that he will close Mozambique's border with Malawi and place missiles along it, if Malawi President Hastings Kamuzu Banda does not stop the use of his territory by the rebels of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Machel charged that Malawian authorities had turned their country into a base for the South African military.

"Some leaders of the Malawian Government, in particular those in charge of security," were responsible for the "destabilization of Mozambique" he said.

They were trying to "divide Mozambique" by permitting the MNR to have bases in Malawi, he said, from which they launch sabotage attacks into Mozambique.

He also charged that South Africans and "mercenaries of various nationalities" are based in Malawi to aid the MNR.

"I think that Malawian ministers, soldiers, policemen, and security officers have been bought by the South Africans and by other countries which I don't want to name right now, though we have evidence of this," said Mr Machel.

Mr Machel said he had come to Tete Province to "organize the defence of our country and prepare for our victory. We have to guarantee our independence and freedom that cost us so much blood."

These are the strongest statements to date by Mr Machel against the Malawian Government, indicating an intensified campaign on the part of his government and its allied Frontlines States, to bring Malawi into line with their anti-apartheid position.

Malawi is the only black African country to have full diplomatic relations with South Africa as well as close trade ties, while the six Frontline States — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — have a staunch anti-apartheid stand including calls for international sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

Further on Machel Comments

MB170930 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Yesterday, in Ulongue, headquarters of Angonia District, President Samora Machel said that the Malawi Government, by allowing its country to serve as an agent of destabilization, is preventing cooperation between Mozambique and other countries. Speaking at a rally in Ulongue in Tete Province, the Mozambican head of state said that those responsible for the involvement of Malawi in the destabilization of our country are only a few officials of the Malawian Government, including its security.

Speaking of the losses caused to the national economy by bandit activity, President Samora Machel said that there were Bulgarian experts working in Angonia on the construction of an irrigation project in the local agricultural and industrial complex. Once completed, the project could employ 50,000 workers but today it is paralyzed due to mounting activities by the armed bandits who operate from Malawi.

On the occasion, the Angonia administrator said that serious problems are being felt in other sectors, namely education and health, as a result of the destruction of schools and hospitals the harassment and assassination of teachers and health personnel. [passage omitted]

MNR Claims 578 Casualties This Month

AU171904 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 17 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) Wednesday said they killed 578 Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers in attacks earlier this month and pledged to prevent the critical Beira corridor linking the two countries from functioning.

The rebel group, in a statement released here by its European representative, Jorge Correia, said it killed 519 Mozambican and 59 Zimbabwean soldiers in attacks staged between September 10 and 15 in Maputo, Inhambane, Gaza and Sofala Provinces. It said it lost 13 of its own men in the clashes.

The rebel statement said the rebels "will not allow the Beira corridor to function" and "will not authorize foreign investments in the region."

It referred to operations staged around the capital, an attack on a barracks in southern Inhambane Province, raids on trains in central Gaza and Sofala. Rebel forces, it said, had downed an MI-25 helicopter in the fighting, it said.

The Maputo government charges that the MNR receives support from South Africa despite a 1984 non-aggression pact under which Pretoria pledged to halt all aid to the insurgents. It has also accused Malawi of allowing the rebels to use its territory, threatened to close the countries' common border and install missiles along it unless the alleged aid is stopped.

Zimbabwe maintains several thousand troops in Mozambique to protect against recurrent attacks on the critical Beira pipeline and rail corridor, which provides Harare with an outlet to the sea. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has pledged to provide whatever assistance is necessary to keep the link open.

Three 'Bandit' Camps Said Destroyed in Gorongosa

MB171140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Three armed bandit camps were destroyed by the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM in Gorongosa District of Sofala Province between May and August this year. Today's edition of *Diario De Mozambique* newspaper says that during the same period the Mozambique Armed Forces dismantled five enemy forward posts in various regions of Gorongosa District. FPLM also shot dead 30 armed bandits and captured assorted war materiel during the operations.

'Bandits' Storm Cattle Corrals; Four Killed

MB171805 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A total of four armed bandits were killed by FPLM forces in the area of (Combumuni), Chicualacuala District, Gaza Province, recently. A source in the motorized bridge stationed in that area told our Gaza correspondent that these four criminals belonged to a bandit group which has stolen 58 cattle, later recovered by the FPLM. One other bandit group which tried to attack three cattle corrals last week was thwarted by FPLM forces' prompt intervention. In their haste, the bandits left behind a light weapon and a rifle magazine.

NAMIBIA

Schools Will Open to All Races in 1987

MB171717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek Sept 17 SAPA — All schools in SWA/Namibia will be completely open from 1987 and race and colour will no longer play a role in the admission of pupils to any school, the minister of national education, Mr A. N. (Andrew) Matjila said in Windhoek today. Addressing a press conference in the Tintin Palast Mr Matjila said the decision to open schools was a "unanimous cabinet decision" and would be applicable to all schools, including schools in which education is provided by a representative authority. Asked whether he expected objections to this decision, especially from the National Party of SWA which is against open schools, Mr Matjila said he had "constant talks" with the NP and he did not expect the decision would lead to any court action.

Mr Matjila said the cabinet had in fact taken a decision which finally gave effect to a recommendation in the "report of the Education Committee, 1985," which the cabinet accepted in principle in March 1986, on the admission of pupils to all schools in the country regardless of race and colour. "As recommended in the report of the education committee, the parent of a pupil will have the right to send his child to the school of his choice, within the restrictions of, inter alia, education related cultural aspects such as school preparedness, medium of instruction and the specific curriculum followed. While the latter will among others be taken into consideration for admission, race and colour will as from 1987 not be a factor in any school. It will also not be possible to reduce culture to race and colour on these grounds to refuse a child admission to a school. The Department of Governmental Affairs will bring the latest decision of the cabinet to the attention of alll representaive authorities as soon as possible so as to ensure that arrangements are made, decisions taken and relevant legislation be amended before the end of the calender year so that all schools will be open to all pupils from the beginning of 1987," Mr Matjila said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bomb in Durban Damages Three Cars

MB171809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — A bomb, believed to have been planted in or underneath a parked car behind the Elangeni Hotel, Durban, exploded this evening causing severe damage to three cars in the vicinity. Mr Leon Mellet, director of internal media for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, said initial reports indicated no one was injured and police were investigating in the region of the blast.

Youth Killed When 'Home-Made Device' Explodes

MB180900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — A 16-year-old youth was killed by a powerful explosion at his home in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, early today.

Walter Ledwaba, of 33 Serote Street, a form three pupil at the Hofmeyr High School, was certified dead on arrival at the Kalafong Hospital.

The Bureau for Information confirmed the explosion and said it had been caused by a home-made device.

The bureau added that a second person had been injured. Police are investigating.

Information Bureau Releases 18 Sep Unrest Report

MB180956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — Herewith the unrest situation report as supplied by the Bureau for Information for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today.

"The number of incidents countrywide remained low and consisted mainly of stone-throwing.

A bomb, in all likelihood a limpet mine, exploded in front of an orphanage (Star Seaside Fund Home) at 19H15 in Durban last night. No-one was injured. Four private vehicles were, however, damaged.

"In a private home at 33 Serotse Street, Atteridgeville, youths Walter and Julian Hedwapa were injured when an apparently home-made device exploded. The one youth, Walter, later died of his injuries.

"The burned corpses of two black men over the age of 18 were discovered in KwaNdebele. The victim in one incident was Mr Fanie Skosana, 30, of Vlaklaagte 2. Four persons have been arrested in connection with this incident. In the other incident at

Walkraal, the victim has not yet been identified and no arrests have been made."

Death Toll Mounts to 177 in Mine Disaster

MB171604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Rescue workers at the Kinross gold mine near Evanda in the eastern Transvaal are searching nonstop for 5 missing mine workers and 235 others injured. The disaster was apparently caused by a gas cylinder which exploded after a welding mishap. The 169 mine workers killed in the accident included 45 Sothos, 29 Xhosas, 21 Shangaans, 20 Pondos, 15 Malawians, 14 Tswanas, 8 Zulus, 8 Swazis, 6 Transkein citizens, 1 Pedi, and 1 citizen of Venda. The nationality of three of the survivors is not yet known. [as heard]

Commentary Emphasizes Mining Safety Record

MB180530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The tragic death of underground workers at Kinross gold mine in what appears to have been a freak accident was one of the worst disasters in South African mining history. It shook the country — national leaders have reacted with concern and sympathy for the relatives — and questions are being asked about the circumstances. They will be answered in the high-level inquiry, held automatically after any accidents, that is being instituted. Meanwhile it is worth noting that the very intensity of the reaction has been indirectly a tribute to the local mining industry, reflecting how rarely such incidents occur in South Africa.

In fact the record of progress in safety standards in South African mining in general is the envy of most other countries. In the international safety rating scheme, according to a survey of a couple of years ago, this country had the most mines in the world at the highest rating of five stars. Its mines and work regulations are more detailed and wider in scope than those recommended by the International Labor Organization. The mines collectively spend hundreds of millions of rands a year on safety, and the bulk of the research budget of the Chamber of Mines is devoted to making mines safer and healthier.

This is reflected not least in the gold mining industry, which in South Africa operated in conditions where potential hazards are especially acute. After several years of improving safety figures the gold mines last year achieved new record low fatality and injury rates. The trend continued during the first half of this year, with the fatality rate declining to 0.88 for every 1,000 workers. Such safety figures are all the more striking in gold mining which in this country is characterized by the extreme depth at which it is conducted — the accident at Kinross took place on a level more than 1,000 meters below the surface. Among the coal mines associated with the Chamber of Mines, the fatality rate in the first half of the year was 0.3 per 1,000, nearly 25 percent lower than in the United States where surface collieries — inherently safer — predominate.

However creditable such achievements are, the mining sector can never afford to rest on its laurels. The tragedy of Kinross is a somber reminder that, for an inevitably dangerous activity, the struggle to keep cutting down on the risks is a continuous, never-ending one.

NP Defeats HNP in Klip River By-Election

MB180444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2307 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 17, SAPA — The National Party [NP] won the Klip River by-election tonight and kept the seat with an overwhelming majority over the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP]

The NP's Mr Jacko Maree polled 5863 votes to the 2830 of the HNP's Mr Chris Wolmarans giving the NP a majority of 3033.

This was more than 1000 votes more than the majority which the NP hoped to win by.

In the 1981 general election the NP won by 3929.

A jubilant Mr Maree said: "When we began we hoped to get 1000, 2000 would have been very good, and 3000 is fantastic."

"We give notice to the state president that we are behind him.

"We also give notice to all those on the far right and the far left that we will exterminate them politically."

Mr Maree also said the result was a reversal of the HNP's victory in Sasolberg.

Mr Wolmarans said the HNP had reduced the NP's majority by 1000 and doubled the vote they polled in 1981.

"Good luck Jacko, keep your leftist road, it is good for the right.

"The fight begins tomorrow," Mr Wolmarans said.

Botha Says Victory Sign of Unity

MB180448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0057 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight congratulated the National Party candidate, Mr Jacko Maree, on his win in the Klip River by-election.

A spokesman for the office of the state president said: "The state president has just heard of the result of the by-election in Klip River and he welcomes it.

"The state president said: It is a sign that South Africa is uniting," the spokesman said.

The state president congratulates the candidate with the result and congratulates Minister Stoffel Botha (the minister of internal affairs) with the organisation."

Mr Maree beat his rival, Mr Chris Wolmarans, (Herstigte Nasionale Party) by a majority of 3033 votes.

Minister De Klerk Refused Entry to Japan

MB181035 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] South Africa's minister of education has been refused entry to Japan. F.W. de Klerk was due to make an unofficial visit to Japan next month, but Japanese officials say they will not let him into the country as a protest against apartheid.

Meanwhile Japan's foreign minister has announced a ban on iron and steel imports from South Africa, but will not put an embargo on coal. Foreign ministry officials in Tokyo also say a further four sanction measures will soon be announced, but gave no further details. The new measures are expected to follow those decided upon by the EEC this week.

Last week, Foreign Minister Pik Botha paid an unofficial visit to Tokyo where he held meetings with Japanese officials.

Coca-Cola To Pull Out in Opposition to Apartheid

MB180707 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Coca-Cola is pulling out of South Africa, but the world's largest selling soft drink will still be available in the country. Coke spokesmen said the company has been disinvesting in South Africa since 1976 and the decision to pull out completely is a statement of opposition to apartheid. The company employs 460 people in South Africa in marketing and advertising and has a 30 percent stake in Amalgamated Beverage Industries which will also be sold. Coke products will still be manufactured by independent companies.

According to a Washington-based research agency which monitors American companies in South Africa 19 other U.S. firms say they will pull out of the country this year, including the General Electric Corporation. Thirty-nine American firms withdrew last year.

Johannesburg Bishop Released From Detention

MB171508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 17 SAPA — The Anglican bishop suffragan of Johannesburg West, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, was released from detention in Potchefstroom around lunch time today, Archbishop Desmond Tutu told SAPA this afternoon. Archbishop Tutu — in a statement relayed to SAPA Johannesburg — expressed delight at Bishop Ndwandwe's release but protested against the fact that he was detained on the eve of the June 12 declaration of the state of emergency, an Anglican church spokesman said. "We now call on the authorities to release all other detainees and lift the state of emergency so that the deteriorating situation in the country can be defused," Archbishop Tutu's statement said. Anglican church spokesmen said Bishop Ndwandwe was this afternoon at his home in Jourberton near Klerksdorp.

Atteridgeville Funeral Restrictions Issued

MB171609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — "Customary" restrictions were placed today on funerals in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, of people killed in security action, according to an order issued by the northen Transvaal divisional police commissioner, Brig Eduard Oosthuizen. It could not be established what prompted the issuing of the orders. The restrictions entail a ban on:

— funerals held on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays;
— funerals being held without written permission by Brig Oosthuizen;
— speakers other than ordained ministers;
— walking from the service to the cemetery;
— flags, banners, placards, posters and pamphlets;
— public address systems;
— more than 200 people attending a ceremony; and
— funerals lasting more than three hours.

'Terrorists' Arrested in Nelspruit Land Mine Case

MB171333 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1318 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — Two alleged ANC terrorists have been arrested, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said in a statement released by the Directorate of Police in Pretoria today. The alleged terrorists were arrested in connection with the landmine explosion on August 17 this year in the Karino District of Nelspruit. Mrs M.C. Roos was seriously injured in the explosion and died on August 20. The arrests were the result of a roadblock during which the South African Defence Force found several demolition charges, limpet mines and other ingredients with which a time or car bomb could be made, in a vehicle in which the two alleged terrorists and two other suspects were travelling. Those arrested had presumably also been involved with the limpet and landmine blasts on August 17 at Kingstonvale, Nelspruit, in which five people died.

The South African Police also arrested a further five suspected ANC terrorists and found a large quantity of terrorist weapons including a landmine, AK rifles and handgrenades. Two of these alleged terrorists are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion at Checkers in Silverton on July 4 in which 20 people were injured. One of those arrested was allegedly involved in the incident in which a front-end loader was damaged on July 21 this year at Soshanguve by a landmine, the statement said.

Louis Nel Takes Helicopter Tour of Khayelitsha

MB171354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 17, SAPA — Ultimately about 350,000 people would be living in Khayelitsha, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel said today. Mr Nel was speaking to members of the press after he had been taken on a helicopter tour of Khayelitsha and Crossroads. He said that he had come to meet the mayor of Khayelitsha, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Rowland Njoli and to acquaint himself with the development of the area.

About 5000 houses have already been built and 9000 serviced sites were being prepared. It was expected that an additional 5000 sites would be available next year and the private sector would be invited to help build houses.

Asked how many people will eventually be accommodated in Khayelitsha, Mr Nel said that ultimately there would be about 350,000 residents, and stressed that any people who came to Khayelitsha would do so voluntarily. "It is clear to me that the community here has been given a new opportunity for community life in Khayelitsha," he said. "The quality of life is of paramount importance in this development." Already 13 primary schools and one high school had been completed. "But this is not the end of the story — development must go ahead."

Mr Nel said he hoped that the world would take notice that the government was trying to deal as effectively as possible with the process of urbanisation. "We are the only country in Africa which is tackling this issue." Khayelitsha was an example of orderly urbanisation.

Asked why there had been resistance by many people in Crossroads to moving to Khayelitsha, Mr Nel replied that he didn't believe there was widespread resistance. "People have been intimidated not to come here but 126,000 have come here voluntarily and there is a waiting list." Transport to Cape Town was subsidised by the government and a subsidised railway was due for completion next year. The government had spent about R140-million on Khayelitsha excluding the costs of schools and the railway. Ultimately the government would spend about R200-million in Khayelitsha.

Members of the press were given a helicopter tour of Khayelitsha, Crossroads and the emergency tent-town which contains 1500 tents. Mr Nel was greeted by a choir at the recently completed Luhlaza high school.

Heunis Announces Four More Free Trade Areas

MB171310 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 17 SAPA — Another four "free trading" areas — three at East London and one at Nigel — are to be proclaimed tomorrow (Sept 19). This will bring to eight the number of trading areas opened to all races since June 20 this year. The other five are at Port Shepstone, Volksrust, Vryburg, Malmesbury and Kimberley.

In a statement today, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in terms of the proclamations members of all race groups could freely own and occupy buildings, land or premises in the free trade areas provided the premises were used for trading, commercial, professional religious or educational purposes. "All possible steps are being taken to proclaim free trading areas with as little delay as possible," Mr Heunis said.

Crisis Committee Asks For Control of Soweto Schools

MB171313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 17 Sept 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 17 SAPA — The Johannesburg branch of the National Education Union of South Africa [NEUSA] today called upon the Department of Education and Training [DET] to hand over the administration of high schools in Soweto to the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee] and the Parent Teacher Student Associations. In a statement handed to SAPA today the NEUSA said Monday's closure of 13 schools — affecting at least 8000 Soweto students — was "a clear indication that the DET is recklessly mismanaging the futures of an entire generation of adolescents." "The DET is largely responsible for the crisis in education and therefore has no role to play in solving it — except, of course, to disband," the statement said.

Professionals' Emigration Up Sharply Through July

MB171451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — The number of professionals who left South Africa during the first seven months of this year is approaching the figure for the whole of last year, Central Statistical Service figures released in Pretoria today show. Some 1422 professional and technical workers left the country up to the end of July this year, compared to 1659 for the whole of 1985. This contributed to South Africa suffering a net loss of 4138 residents due to migration during the first seven months of this year, compared to gaining 5954 during the same period last year. The net loss in July alone was 596 people, when 1294 people emigrated and 698 immigrated, compared with 1193 emigrants and 894 immigrants in July 1985.

Foreign visitors to the country slumped to 349,027 for the first half of this year from 417,128 the same period last year.

Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the United Kingdom, which drew 450 emigrants, and Australia, which absorbed 402. No other country drew emigrants in triple-digit numbers, although the US came close with 93 and Canada with 83.

Poll Reveals White Support for Reform Pace

MB171801 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 17, SAPA — Fifty-two per cent of urban whites agree with the pace of the government's reform policy compared with 22 per cent who want the abolition of apartheid and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, according to a recent Omnichek Poll. The poll was conducted amongst 1309 urban dwellers — 500 men and 809 women aged 18 and older — mostly on the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, where 60 per cent of the respondents live. It was found respondents in this complex "proved to be most conservative in their views."

On recent reforms (including their abolition of influx control, the introduction of non-racial identity documents, black citizenship and non-racial appointments to help run the provinces), only 32 per cent gave "whole-hearted" approval and 30 per cent gave "reluctant approval" while 20 per cent answered "don't know."

The poll showed that halting all political reform and taking the consequences of a "siege" economy was a viewpoint endorsed by only four per cent of English-speaking and 12 per cent of Afrikaans-speaking urban whites.

Thirty-two per cent of English-speakers preferred the elimination of apartheid, and the repeal of discriminatory legislation against 11 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers who favoured the option.

Fifty-six per cent of Afrikaans respondents said they were happy with the government's present policy and pace of reform compared with 47 per cent of the English-speaking community.

Only 40 per cent of whites said they were "optimistic" regarding change in South Africa, 17 per cent said they "disapprove" and 16 per cent said they "don't know."

Looking at the changing political situation, 42 per cent of English-speakers said they were "optimistic", compared with 38 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers.

Twenty-five per cent (English) said they were "confused" compared with 27 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers; 17 per cent (English) said they were "apprehensive" (20 per cent Afrikaans).

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Attempt To Disrupt Trade Interests

"President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe are trying to twist the arm of President Hastings Banda of Malawi," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 16 September. "They want him to channel his foreign exports via Mozambican ports, this being seen as an attempt to force Malawi out of South Africa's orbit and into that of the Frontline States." *The Citizen* is uncertain whether the "bullying tactics" will work but knows that "the snivelling Kaunda, the Marxist Mugabe and the ambivalent Machel (taking our economic assistance while knocking us as hard as he can) are out to muck-up South Africa's trade and regional interests. Hopefully, we will do something about them if and when the time comes to do so," says the editorial.

SOWETAN On Government 'Mismanagement'

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 16 September says that the Bureau for Information's view that "the unrest has settled down and that the state of emergency has been a brilliant success" is "rather ambitious." *Sowetan* says: "We do not enjoy keeping our heads in the sand as seems to be the habit of this Government and its departments." It points out that the situation in the townships is far from stable and says "it is a question of general mismanagement which has become chronic and needs surgical treatment to stop." "People who should have at least some inkling — in almost all affairs affecting black people — do not tell those whites above them the whole truth. There are many examples of this type of maladministration at all levels. The white community which, in accordance with this illusion, is also given wrong information about blacks, is totally surprised when certain things take place. Short of getting rid of various officials and overturning the thinking in running the country, our problems will never be solved."

'Focus' on Black Education

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe imagines that he has been appointed minister of education and training and discusses the problems of black education. Firstly he says that heads " 'will have to roll' " for the " 'unmitigated blunder' " of closing schools in the eastern Cape and on the Reef. Secondly, Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer would be replaced by John Samuels, presently director of the South African Council for Higher Education (SACHED). Mabe believes that Samuels has his " 'finger on the pulse about the needs of black education' " and his vision of education is " 'broad and encompasses life even outside of the classroom.' " Thirdly, Director General Jaap Strydom will be given an early retirement as he " 'shows a serious lack of diplomacy' " in his dealings with black teachers and principals. Fourth, Mabe will visit a few prisons and police stations to have a word with pupils in detention since he believes that his predecessor may have " 'missed out by ignoring the views of pupils'." Finally, Mabe will send " 'invitations to education, student, teachers, cultural, labour, church and community organisations to send representatives to a meeting' " where he wants everybody to " 'take off their gloves and tell it as it is about black education."

Sanctions Will Delay Reform

"The bitter truth is that the average white South African's interest in reform will wane in direct proportion to the severity of sanctions," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 September. *The Star* believes that "South Africa's immediate survival will depend on finding ways to circumvent sanctions and it is natural that this task will be given priority." However, "only a continued strong commitment to change will restore South Africa's standing in the world community and thus to economic viability again. The country's leaders may have lost the reform momentum, but the nation must resist the temptations to abandon its goal."

STAR on Bureau for Information

A page 10 editorial in *The Star* says: "Enough of propaganda. What the Bureau for Information must provide is credible information. If it fails in that, it is wasting taxpayers' money, contributing nothing to public understanding of State matters, and raising doubts as to its usefulness." The editorial refers to the publication by the Bureau for Information of President Botha's Durban party political speech and says that the publication amounts to a misuse of the Bureau's position to "benefit the ruling party." The Bureau "would do well to devote more of its time to improving its credibility than to honing the egos of the ruling partisan party," says the paper.

Education Should be Based on Individual

The same page features an address by Leepile Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (TUATA), at its 80th annual conference. Taunyane says that black teachers are "caught between the authorities who appear prepared to take almost any measure to restore stability" and the black youth who "believe almost any means should be employed to win their liberation." He points out that the Department of Education and Training uses teachers as "symbols of their efforts to exert authority." "What will it take for our department to realise that 'authority' is an empty drum 'full of sound and fury but signifying nothing' if it is not backed up by trust and respect?" Taunyane aligns himself with the view of Professor Es'kia Mphahlele of the University of the Witwatersrand who said at a Human Potential Conference that " 'there can be no sound education for all while this country is ethnically or racially fragmented.' " Taunyane says that "if we accept that this is so, then I believe it is incumbent upon us to establish a strategy for a new education system containing the values which will make an undivided South Africa a reality. An imperative for this would be a community-based education system which is centred on the needs of the individual child rather than on the requirements of an ideology or one group's selfish demands."

BUSINESS DAY on National Party

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 16 September says: "The emergence of the Conservative Party has created a magnet for dissident Nationalist rightwingers and has (with no small measures of help from hamhanded international intervention) brought the reform movement to a virtual halt. The dreams of verligte [enlightened] Nationalists have given way to concern about defence and security." The belief that the National Party (NP) is the "best available vehicle for gradual reform" is "patently no longer true; the party is patently an obstacle to reform." *Business Day* says that it "hardly makes sense to put one's trust for the future in a party of such monumental incompetence that it proclaims reform but cannot achieve it, espouses private enterprise but cannot endure it, talks obsessively of security but leads the country into isolation and peril — a party which can neither defend the currency nor even fix a decent agenda for a special session of Parliament. Not since the birth of the party has there been such a lack of direction, such a ridiculous falling about."

BUSINESS DAY on Youth Camps

"Sinister connotations have, not surprisingly, been attached to what little is known about the 'reorientation camps' established to train children who have been detained in terms of the emergency regulations," says a second editorial on the same page. "Officials of the Department of Education and Training argue that they made no public statements about the existence of the camps 'as these centres are so much part of our (ongoing) programme'. That may be. But no more certain way could have been found to raise suspicions that, behind the secrecy, government does have something to hide."

CAPE TIMES on Debt Repayment

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 15 September comments on the steady progress of foreign debt repayment in a page 6 editorial. "That the repayments are necessary at all, however, is a tragedy. Jobs, security, prosperity — and inevitably, political stability — are all dependent on availability of capital. We are now forced to export that capital," says *Cape Times*. "The politicians bear responsibility for this predicament. What they should not forget is the reality of this country — a struggling economy with high unemployment facing sanctions. Instead of celebrating our ability to meet our debts we should be working towards creating an economic, social and political environment capable of inducing a capital inflow."

Tutu To Play Special Role

On the same page John Battersby writes in his "London Dateline" column that Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie envisages a " 'special and symbolic' " role for Archbishop Desmond Tutu in ending apartheid. Battersby says that "initial pointers would suggest that Archbishop Tutu — if the political will exists on the government side — could become the most powerful force for reconciliation the country has seen." He says that Tutu has met with President Botha three times in the past 7 years and these meetings have "opened up vital channels between President Botha and a man uniquely placed to play a catalystic role in bringing black and white leaders to the conference table." While Tutu has "paid a political price" for his contact with President Botha, his credibility to moderate South Africans of all races is "largely intact." Battersby believes that "the abiding value of black leaders such as Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak holding positions of international prominence in global church communities is that they bolster the lifeline to the civilized world and to norms of justice and democracy at the very time when the internal dynamic is nudging South Africa's leaders further down the road of siege and repression. But Archbishop Tutu knows that South Africa — although well on this road — can still come back from the brink."

RAPPORT on Intimidation

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 14 September comments on Coretta King's decision not to meet with President Botha and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu due to pressure, and says that this emphasizes the "dilemma of intimidation in South Africa." The editorial says that black people are "daily subjected to one or other form of intimidation. It affects their lives, their security, their families, their possessions and their work. The pressure is also applied to leaders in the black community." *Rapport* says that "most upsetting is that a mass of black people yield to this pressure. It is accepted that besides the militant radical or the troublemaker, black people are largely passive followers who either participate in mass events, or are spectators in a short-circuit situation or become the victims of intimidation." *Rapport* says that as "equal partners in a new South Africa and as a majority group black people should show their mettle and not bow to intimidation."

Sanctions Will Create Black Markets

Willem de Klerk writes in his "Briefly" column on the same page and says that sanctions will place the country in a quandary. Not only will blacks, and neighboring states suffer, and the economy be affected adversely, but "black marketeers will try to get a foot in the door." De Klerk points out that new markets, contracts, and procedures will have to be found. He also says that the black market "may make stipulations," and "business may be persuaded to speak the language of the black marketeers and authorities may be bribed." De Klerk points out that the success of the black marketeers is connected to South Africa becoming a "closed community," in political, media, economic, and even social terms. In such a situation, the state should practice "openness and honesty"; the press should not cease to ask questions; and pressure groups should continue to function.

VADERLAND on By-Election

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 15 September says that the by-election in Klipriver can be regarded as "a trial run for a general election." If the National Party (NP) retains its majority or even increases it, then it can be assured that "the bark of the right-wing is worse than its bite. President P.W. Botha can then continue with his reform plans without constantly looking over his right shoulder." However, the editorial points out that the NP will not be afraid of losing its majority since it is committed to reform, acts out of conviction and an awareness of the realities, and is prepared to relinquish seats to the right wing. On the question that the NP does not have a mandate in respect of black participation in government, *Die Vaderland* says that perhaps the time has come that the NP asks for one, and the paper believes that it will be obtained.

VADERLAND on Sanctions

A second editorial on the same page comments on the decision by the EEC to impose sanctions and the acceptance of punitive sanctions against South Africa by the U.S. Congress and says: "It is all too obvious that we are not asked for reform and a just political system, but capitulation to hate and prejudice. We must brace ourselves against that and against the unavoidable sanctions. We are not helpless. We can win," says the editorial.

BEELD on Sanctions

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 16 September says that South Africa's trading partners are "evidently all unwilling participants in the sanctions program. That is why they will keep looking for loopholes." "Meanwhile, just the threat of sanctions on many overseas markets for South African goods is having almost the same effect as official sanctions would have. Importers try to seek other suppliers in the fear that they will eventually have to stop trade with South Africa," says the editorial. "While South Africa does not make the rules of the game and finds itself before a set of goalposts which keep shifting, care must be taken against false optimism. In this sort of climate one can only rely on one's own strength. Greater ingenuity and originality is expected from every South African. A new generation of sanctions busters are needed."

ZIMBABWE

Norwegian Premier Promises More Aid to SADCC

MB171204 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Norwegian prime minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, has said linking environmental protection with development is one way of eliminating poverty, deprivation, and political problems. Addressing the 6-day meeting of the world commission on environment and development in Harare today, Mrs Brundtland criticized the view that environmental protection and development are in conflict. [passage omitted] She told the conference of the world commission on environment and development that Norway is preparing a bill on an economic boycott of the Pretoria regime and added that her government is prepared to increase assistance to SADCC countries in the face of reprisals by South Africa. Mrs Brundtland pressed the need for the international community to take positive action against South Africa's policy of racial segregation and destabilization activities against its neighbors.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces launched another attack northwest of Mehran the night of 18 September, capturing the main part of a height inside Iraqi territory, IRNA announced. An Iranian commander said Iran now controls all the border heights in the area, putting Iraq in an "extremely vulnerable" position, the agency reported.

Iraqi planes raided Khark Island's western loading platform 18 September in order to prevent Iranian repair work, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Kuwait

Note to Iran — The Iranian charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, which handed him a note concerning the 16 September attack on a Kuwaiti oil tanker off Ra's al-Khafji, an official source revealed in a statement reported by KUNA. The Kuwaitis asked the Iranian diplomat for "clarifications" regarding the incident, the source added. The Cabinet had discussed the attack during an emergency session 17 September, the agency noted.

Moscow Talks — The attack on the Kuwaiti oil tanker was discussed during the Foreign Ministry undersecretary's talks with Soviet officials, who expressed "indignation" over the incident, according to a diplomatic source cited by KUNA. The talks in Moscow were "extremely successful" and the Kuwaiti side was "completely pleased" with the USSR's understanding for Kuwait's concern to remove all conditions that could invite foreign intervention in Gulf affairs, the agency reported.

Mitterrand Visit — KUNA announced French President Francois Mitterrand's arrival in Kuwait 19 September on a brief visit during which he will hold talks with the amir.

Lebanon

Anonymous persons claimed responsibility for the assassination of the French military attache on behalf of the "Front for Justice and Revenge" and the "Revolutionary Brigades," according to reports by AFP and Voice of Lebanon radio. An anonymous caller also told AFP that the "Anti-Imperialist International Brigades" will target all French diplomats unless France releases Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah and his comrades. Meanwhile, another of 'Abdallah's brothers met the press in Tripoli, AFP disclosed, noting that the man is being sought by French police in connection with the 17 September bomb attack on a Paris clothing store.

As for the situation in southern Lebanon, the Islamic Resistance Front announced that its fighters killed 15 "agents" in an attack on Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) positions in hills south of Jazzin, according to Beirut radio. The ASL conducted searches for the attackers in conjunction with Israeli helicopters, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed. Israel has decided to supply the ASL with additional weapons in light of the "massive" attacks on the latter's positions in recent days, the Tel Aviv paper *Ha'aretz reported.*

Israel, Egypt, and the "Preparatory Committee"

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres seeks the establishment of a tripartite "preparatory committee" comprising Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, with observer status offered to the five UN Security Council permanent members, the Tel Aviv paper *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported. The formation of the committee will depend on the successful outcome of Israeli-Jordanian "proximity" talks in London, conducted through a mediator and under British auspices. Such talks will only be possible after secret contacts during the next 2 months, the paper said, citing remarks made by Peres during his visit to Canada.

For Egypt's part, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told Radio Monte Carlo that the preparatory committee will not be confined to Egypt, Jordan, and Israel, and will include "others," noting that he will discuss the composition and role of such a committee during talks with "all the parties" at the UNGA session in New York. He said Egypt is currently coordinating with both Jordan and the PLO in order to promote the peace process. A commentary in Egypt's *Al-Ahram* stressed that the chances of holding an international conference are nil unless Jordan and the PLO resolve their differences, MENA noted. The PLO's representative in Cairo has informed 'Abd al-Majid that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has not been annulled, according to another *Al-Ahram* article cited by MENA.

Pakistan

Responding to a Soviet protest over the murder of a Soviet diplomat in Islamabad 16 September, a Foreign Office spokesman cited by Karachi radio said Pakistan shares the USSR's grief and anger over the killing, but it considers TASS's use of the incident for "propaganda" purposes against Pakistan to be "wholly unfair and unjust."

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KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Minister's Denial of Nuclear Reactor

LD190512 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Sep (KUNA) — In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published here today, Kuwaiti Minister of Electricity and Water Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i has denied foreign press reports that Kuwait has any pilot nuclear reactor or has any plans to use nuclear energy to generate electricity.

The minister described the planned GCC electricity grid as a measure intended to provide the GCC member-states collectively and individually reserve energy from the surplus energy available in cases of emergency.

He said that Kuwait and Iraq are studying plans for updating the detailed data for linking both countries' electricity grids.

Al-Rifa'i disclosed that an invitation will be sent out shortly to qualified consultants to submit bids for a plan to bring the Shatt al-Arab water from Iraq to Kuwait.

The paper has reported that the USSR will enter as a main party in the plan to bring the Iraqi water to Iraq as part of a wide-scale cooperation agreement between Kuwait and Moscow covering the establishment of joint projects in Third World countries.

KUNA: Paper Accuses Israel of 'Plot' Against Arabs

LD181536 Kuwait KUNA in English 0806 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 18 (KUNA) — Daily *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* said Thursday the flow of Israeli arms to Iran for use in the war against Iraq is one link in a plot targeting the security and stability of the Arab region.

"The Karachi Airport attack, the Istanbul synagogue blast, the Paris Explosions, and the Danish ship seized on charge of smuggling Israeli arms to Iran are all signs of a ferocious onslaught on our Arab region," said the paper in a front page editorial.

"The plotters," *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* said, "aim to create a climate of confusion and disarray to destabilize the nation's infrastructure and impede any hope of reforming its conditions and modifying its course of action."

"They wish to see the region drowning ...and having a blurred vision and unable to recover from ite current stagnation," the editorial added.

"Everyday we hear reports of military cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity to help Tehran kill our brethren in Iraq," *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* noted.

For strategic gains, the paper pointed out, Israel has been smuggling weaponry to Iran to sap the strength of an Arab country which had taken part in all the four Arab-Israeli wars.

"The link between the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-israeli conflict has become inseparable as it has deep roots in the superpower race for control and hegemony."

"The arms shipments to Iran are not in many ways different from weapons sent to Israel to sow fear and destruction in vast areas of the Arab and Islamic world."

The paper voiced hope that Arab countries supporting Iran would realize the collusion against the Arab nation.

"It is hoped that our brethren, who until now have reservations about the war, would understand the nature of the big plot against our nation and take the initiative and help Iraq resist the (Iranian) aggression," the paper concluded.

OMAN

Warplanes Leave for Saudi Arabia Exercise

JN181711 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Muscat, 18 Sep (WAKH) — A number of warplanes and transport planes of the Omani Royal Air Force left the Omani air base at Masira today for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for a joint exercise with the Saudi Royal Air Force from 18 to 27 September.

Radio Muscat has reported that the visit of the Omani military delegation, led by Major 'Abd al-Wahab ibn Muhammad al-Balushi, falls within the framework of military exercises among the GCC armed forces.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Meets Lebanese Communist

EA181506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general, met in his office at noon today with Brother Nasir al-As'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting aspects of bilateral relations between the YSP and the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action were discussed. In addition, current developments in the Arab and international arenas and especially the situation in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas were reviewed.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid reaffirmed the principled and firm stand of the YSP and our country alongside the struggle by the Lebanese Arab people and their nationalist and progressive forces against the Israeli occupation of Lebanese lands and for the sake of restoring the unity of Lebanon and maintaining its Arabism. The brother secretary general also expressed gratification at the development of the militant relations between the YSP and the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action, confirming the determination to continue to develop these relations to serve the common principle and aims.

For his part, Brother Nasir al-As'ad expressed his gratification at the militant relations that link the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action and the YSP. He praised the successes the YSP achieved in this area to remove the effects of the bloody conspiracy of 13 January. He reaffirmed the solidarity of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action with the struggle of our party and our people on the path of socialist orientation.

Rally Marks Sabra, Shatila Massacres

EA190727 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A rally of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle was held in the 'Abdallah ba Dhib Institute for Scientific Socialism yesterday evening on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. It was attended by brothers 'Abd al-Razzaq Shaif, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity; Nasir al-Asad, member of the Political Bureau of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action; Muhammad Abu Shanab, PLO deputy representative in Aden; members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Aden; and a large crowd of Palestinian Arab (? brothers) who are in Democratic Yemen.

Brother 'Abd al-Razzaq Shaif made a speech at the rally on behalf of the party and state, at the beginning of which he hailed the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and their valiant steadfastness in confronting the Israeli aggression and expansion into Arab lands and the conspiratorial designs of the imperialist and reactionary forces. He pointed out that the 4th anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres calls to mind the imperialist fleets' feverish conspiracy against Lebanon, coinciding with the Zionist [word indistinct] onslaught and [word indistinct] backed by the reactionary militias in Lebanon to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the [word indistinct] of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

He added that Arab [words indistinct] and progressive regimes must rise today to the level of the militant tasks of our Arab peoples to confront [word indistinct] the imperialist conspiracy against their freedom and independence [words indistinct] treaties and the capitulatory attempts and treasonous stands of some reactionary regimes.

He added that the decisive (?deterrent to Zionism) lies in the extent to which the Arab national liberation movement is able to work for the unity of the PLO and the extent to which the groups belonging to the Arab National Liberation Movement are able to confront (?the course of) reactionary treasonous conspiracy that our Arab peoples are facing.

Brother Muhammad Abu Shanab also made a speech in which he (?stressed) that the Sabra and Shatila massacres [words indistinct]. He pointed out that terrorism and [word indistinct] of man constitutes the basis of the establishment of the Zionist enemy.

Brother Nasir al-Asad also made a speech at the rally in which he reviewed the struggle of the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist occupation and the Zionists' stooge forces. He also stressed the solidarity of the Organization of Lebanese Communist Action and its stand with our party and people following the victory over the 13 January (?bloody) conspiracy that aimed to (?exterminate) the revolutionary experiment and the democratic nationalist regime in Democratic Yemen. He expressed his satisfaction with all the steps taken by the YSP to overcome the effects of the coup conspiracy and to secure the subsequent march along the road of socialist orientation.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ: 'Only Israel' Benefited From Summit

PM181204 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Political editor's news analysis: "The Mubarak-Peres Meeting: Who Stands To Benefit?"]

[Text] The visit of enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Egypt has come at an opportune time for the Zionist entity in general and for Peres in particular. Not so for Egypt.

Observers believe the visit, which has yielded no fruit other than Peres' futile statements, will have a negative effect on the general developments related to the Middle East crisis. Analyzing the results of the visit on the basis of what has been announced, they emphasize that only Israel has benefited from it as we will show in the following analysis of the position of each side:

1. Regarding the Arab cause: The Israeli enemy has so far refused to commit itself to withdrawal from occupied Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab territories and still seeks to perpetuate its occupation. The Egyptian-Israeli summit has even failed to wrest a statement from Peres that settlement in the occupied Arab territories would stop.

Furthermore, the enemy is still playing with words and rejects the call for an international conference attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

On his return to occupied Palestine from Egypt Peres said: "The preparatory committee for any international conference should specify the structure of the conference and name the participants." This simply means continued rejection of PLO participation in the conference.

Aba Eban, chairman of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee in the Zionist Knesset, has declared: "The Soviet Union's participation in any international conference is subject to it changing its attitude toward Soviet Jews and restoring its relations with the Zionist entity."

The Jordanian paper *Al-Sha'b* said yesterday that "the call for a year of peace negotiations is nothing but an empty slogan as long as Israel rejects the legal international framework for negotiations."

The Jordanian paper *Al-Dustur* has noted that "Peres has not shifted at all from the traditional Israeli position rejecting peace based on justice and legitimacy."

It is therefore clear that Israel's attitude toward the Arab cause has not changed.

2. Regarding the Palestinian cause: In the statement he made after his meeting with the Egyptian president, Israeli enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made no mention whatsoever of the Palestinian question or the PLO while Egyptian President Mubarak said that no progress was made toward a settlement of the Palestinian question.

The Israelis still insist on their occupation of Palestine, Jerusalem, and the rest of the territory and refuse to recognize the PLO or hold any dialogue with it.

3. Regarding Egypt: The Alexandria meeting has not given Egypt anything new because acceptance of arbitration on Tabah does not mean that the case has been won. The Israeli enemy has not committed itself to giving Tabah back to Egypt unconditionally and without arbitration.

Reflecting Egypt's position, The Egyptian Mail expressed the hope that "Peres' Alexandria statements will not evaporate when Yitzhaq Shamir becomes prime minister in October."

4. Regarding the Israeli enemy: The Israeli enemy has benefited from the the Alexandria meeting because it falsely portrayed Peres to everyone as someone interested in peace. The enemy also benefited in that it has managed to break its international isolation and it will soon use that to its advantage.

Washington will foot the bill for the Alexandria meeting in the form of aid for Israel.

This clearly shows to what extent the enemy, and especially Peres, has benefited and to what extent the Arab cause has lost with the lack of any progress toward peace in the Middle East.

Paper Says Summit 'Will Not Yield Fruit'

JN181500 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Alexandria Meeting"]

[Text] The meeting between the Egyptian president and the enemy prime minister proves two facts. The first is that the United States is capable, if it wishes, of pressuring the enemy to correct its positions and to curtail its intransigence. When it wanted to to hold the Israeli-Egyptian meeting, Washington, represented by Richard Murphy, exerted pressures on the Tabah parties, particularly on the Israeli side, which continued to procrastinate. We do not believe the Tabah arbitration agreement will be implemented by Israel because the Zionsit entity will not stop its prevarication unless Washington resolutely confronts it. There are no signs the U.S. Administration intends to curb Israeli ambitions and practices.

The second fact is that Israel is not ready to work for peace in the Middle East, as it didn't even extend any signs of goodwill yesterday. While Peres' "military" plane was flying toward Alexandria, Zionist planes were roaming the skies of Lebanon, despite the fact one of the Egyptian "criticisms" of Israel was its invasion of southern Lebanon. Enemy artillery, as well, shelled southern Lebanese villages yesterday. We do not believe the artillery shells that fell on Lebanese villages were designed to console the poor residents who greatly suffer from terrorism by the Zionists and their agents.

These Zionist military "initiatives" are not unintentional. This is a message to all Arabs that the peace Israel wants is total submission to the sons of Israel and that Peres — whose positions some try to soften — is no different from Kahane or Shamir. Anyone who occupies the seat of Israeli leadership is an extremly ferocious Kahane, as he has the power to launch an aggressiona dn further expand. Expansion is something Israel does not show any signs of abandoning under any circumstances.

Considering the Zionist aggressive strategy, the Alexandria meeting will not yield fruit in favor of peace because there is no power that can force Israel to resort to peace as it only recognizes the logic of force. This can be attributed to the fact that the logic of morality has been exhausted and that one of the cornerstones of Zionism is to combat morality. In other words, the Alexandria meeting will be useful only in making Peres look better before the world and in giving the Zionist Labor Party the opportunity to improve its prestige in the Zionist society.

The U.S. Republican Party, represented by the Reagan administration, will exploit this meeting as well in its election campaigns. We regret all this because Israel "geared" all the peace opportunities toward aggression and terrorism. In addition to this, its ally, the United States, did not try to curb the Israeli actions, which wasted efforts that could have led to peace.

Mubarak Trip to Jordan, Autonomy Plans Denied

NC182204 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible Egyptian source has denied reports broadcast by Kuwaiti radio, which stated President Mubarak will go to Jordan next week with two amended draft plans on autonomy for submission to King Husayn.

According to the radio, the two drafts were discussed during the Alexandria summit between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres. The drafts were said to contain two options: The first provides for a un-sponsored referendum among Palestinians in the occupied territories, with the choice of entering into a confederation with Jordan that neither denies their identity nor affects Israel's security. The authority of the confederation would be limited exclusively to the management of internal affairs in the occupied territories. It would not have an army or any internal security forces.

The second option calls for continued Israeli supervision of the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, provided the Palestinians run their domestic affairs through elected councils that may later develop into a Palestinian mini-parliament for the territories.

The Egyptian official described both parts of this report as completely groundless.

Foreign Minister Queried on Middle East Peace Contacts

JN182010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today sent Dr Usamah al-Baz to London to meet with King Husayn, inform him of the details of the Alexandria talks, and explain the subject of preparatory and international conferences. During the past few hours Cairo also held several contacts with PLO representatives in Cairo.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We are seeking to coordinate stands in preparation for the talks we will hold in New York next week with the foreign ministers of the five UN Security Council permanent members on the formation of a preparatory committee.

Zayd al-Rifa'i [words indistinct] had earlier said that Jordan was not consulted on its participation in the preparatory conference and it is clear that Dr al-Baz will present the whole picture to King Husayn.

The question our radio posed to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today was: Who will participate in this preparatory conference and what is its task? He said:
[Begin recording] ['Abd al-Majid] In fact, we should discuss these issues with all the parties which will be present in New York during the General Assembly session. It is perhaps a good coincidence that all parties are present there. We cannot be satisfied with one side's concept because the subject concerns many parties. We hope that the meetings which, God willing, will be held there will help us form a joint concept because the idea of a unilateral solution is useless.

[Huda Tawfiq] Will the Israeli side agree to the participation of the Soviet Union and the five big powers in the preparatory committee? The problem would then be transferred to a preparatory committee.
['Abd al-Majid] I know this is a difficult process. Our stand is that the superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — should attend. Israel has some stands in this regard and this is known. However, let us prepare for these matters. We believe the best means for such a beginning is a preparatory committee as a prelude for an international conference. That is why I say the subject requires discussion with the parties concerned.

[Tawfiq] They believe the preparatory committee is confined to Egypt, Jordan, and Israel.
['Abd al-Majid] No, the preparatory committee [words indistinct] includes others.

[Tawfiq] Regarding an international conference, is there an agreement in viewpoints? That is, does Egypt agree to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel as a condition for holding an international conference, although this will further complicate the Palestine question?
['Abd al-Majid] This subject does not fall within my jurisdiction. I cannot discuss it because there are conditions made by Israel, and it's free to place conditions.
[Tawfiq] If a preparatory committee is formed, what will its mandate [preceding word in English] be? On what basis will it be operating — 242 and 338? What is our plan in this regard?

['Abd al-Majid] Any international conference or preparatory committee (?will be based) on 242 and 338. We should not forget that the Geneva conference in 1973 was based on 338. This means that legally and practically there is a legal basis for an international conference [words indistinct].
[Tawfiq] Is there an Egyptian coordination with Jordan and the PLO as a prelude for turning 1987 into a year of negotiations?

['Abd al-Majid] There is actually coordination between us and both Jordan and the PLO.

[Tawfiq] [Words indistinct]
['Abd al-Majid] Coordination is continuing and contacts are held on the highest level between his excellency the president and His Majesty King Husayn and between ranking officials of both countries. There are visits, meetings, and telephone contacts. I would like to reassure you that contacts are taking place with Jordan and the PLO. Meetings are taking place in Cairo and other capitals with Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues.

[Tawfiq] Is there any hope 1987 will actually be the year of negotiations? But on what basis? The two main problems concerning Palestinian representatiion and participation of all parties in the international conference are still standing.
['Abd al-Majid] Egypt's position on these problems is well known and we are doing our best. I said before and repeat that Egypt is the only Arab side capable of holding a dialogue with all sides. This is perhaps a status enjoyed only by Egypt. Egypt is

strenuously looking for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question so the Palestinian people can exercise their right to self-determination. We hope next year will witness a detente in this crisis. [end recording]

Late October Start for Tabah Arbitration Body Seen

PM190943 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[Diplomatic correspondent's report: "Tabah Arbitration Body to Begin End October"]

[Text] *Al-Ahram*'s diplomatic correspondent has learned the arbitration body in the Tabah case is expected to begin its meetings in Geneva during the second half of October, after the agreement on arbitration is ratified in Egypt and Israel. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will discuss during his meeting the day after tomorrow with members of the Egyptian defending body the method of work and its division as well as the defense and proofs that will be submitted to the arbitration body.

The correspondent has also learned that the UN multinational force will enter the Tabah area when the arbitration body begins its work to maintain security. The arbitration body will look into the procedure and method of its work and after the first 5 months it will submit to both Egypt and Israel its first memorandum and after the second 5 months it will submit the second memorandum. After that, the stage of oral defense begins and so will the field visits which will last 3 months, after which the verdict will be issued.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian side at the Tabah talks, told *Al-Ahram* that Israel more than once during the negotiations tried to obtain agreement for the entry of Israelis into the Tabah area without passports after the arbitration, but Egypt firmly rejected this and refused to allow this condition to be included in the compromis arbitral on the grounds that Tabah has no special status and that what applies to the Egyptian territories also applies to it.

He added: We have informed the Israeli side that Egypt is prepared to pay Israel compensation for the Israeli hotel in Tabah if the arbitrators decide in Egypt's favor. We have rejected the idea of coownership, he said.

He said: It must be made clear that the aim of the negotiations that have led to the compromis arbitral was not to convince the Israeli negotiator of our viewpoint during the negotiations. Each side had submitted its arguments in support of its views in the formulation of every article of the compromis arbitral in one way or another.

The aim was not to convince the other side. Another point that must be made clear is that every side was trying to formulate the compromis arbitral in a manner that would enable it to project its own view before the arbitration tribunal.

Mubarak Message Delivered to FRG's Strauss

NC181735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif met this afternoon with Franz Josef Strauss, minister president of Bavaria, and handed him a message from President Husni Mubarak. The message concerns bilateral relations and Middle East developments.

The Bavarian official made an exclusive statement to Cairo radio in which he commended Egyptian efforts to achieve comprehensive peace in the Middle East, a peace urgently needed at present. Strauss said: I welcomed the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, and endorsed the steps recently taken by President Mubarak along the road to peace after removing the obstacles that impede the peace march such as Israel's presence in Lebanon. [sentence as heard] He added that peace in the Middle East is imperative to solving economic and social problems in the region. He noted that he regards President Mubarak as the real representative of legitimate Arab interests.

Commenting on the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, Strauss said that he agrees with the idea, provided that it is preceded by careful preparation and that all parties show a real interest in peace.

Speaking about economic relations between Egypt and Bavaria, Strauss said: We have our free economy and we can strengthen these relations by incerasing our economic investments in Egypt.

Foreign Minister Receives PLO Representative

NC181458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this afternoon with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo.

The two men reviewed efforts to get the peace process moving and to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue. Their discussion was part of the continuous consultations between Egypt and the PLO.

Revolutionary Committees Promise Regime's Demise

LD182147 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees stressed that the treacherous meeting which took place between the head of the Egyptian regime Husni Mubarak and the Zionist enemy's Prime Minister Peres in Alexandria, is no more than another link in the chain of treason, reaction, the imposition of more capitulation on the Arab masses, and the killing of their will to resist, and a consecration of the Arab homeland's ties with imperialism and Zionism.

In a cable which they sent to the brother leader of the revolution, the Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees stressed that Egypt's ruling regime has behaved according to its treacherous nature, which is hostile to the masses, and which exposed itself a long time ago when it sold the entire nation's will in David's stable for a partially sovereign piece of land and a fistful of dollars.

In their cable, the Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees said that the Egyptian Arab masses have chosen the course of popular revolution and have turned their backs on all types of swindle and deception. The masses [words indistinct] in which they will explode their volcano in the streets, towns, villages, and universities of Egypt, and in which they will let their flood flow on the land of the Nile to liberate the land and the will of the unionist Arab people of Egypt.

The Egyptian Arab Revolutionary Committees promised the brother leader of the revolution in their cable that they are fully committed to smashing the thrones of agency in Egypt through an overwhelming popular revolution which will liberate the movement of history from its chains and which will let the future take its course.

Mubarak-Peres Claim of 1987 'Year of Peace' Disputed

PM181054 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
15 Sep 86 p 9

[Muhammad 'Abdallah analysis: "1987 Will Not Be the Year of Peace"]

[Excerpts] Any statement made by any political official always certainly carries direct and indirect indications which some people grasp immediately while others need time to do so. Even attitudes and insinuations have direct and indirect indications, and when they are political and related to an important issue their direct and indirect indications assume great significance.

Whenever a government is not really convinced of its own policy or when it sees that the reaction to such a policy is likely to be more than it is capable of coping with it makes more and more statements with certain indications and its indirect actions and hints also increase.

All this applies fully and geometrically to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Egypt and his talks with President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Let us discuss the results and attitudes aspect of the visit by looking at the following points:

1. Egypt has returned its ambassador or appointed a new ambassador — there is really no difference — to Israel. By taking this step and by going ahead with the Mubarak-Peres meeting, Cairo has dropped two of its main preconditions for taking these two steps. These two preconditions were final Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and improvement of conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted] I had previously asked in this very same place if these two preconditions had been dropped but there was no answer. Today the answer is as clear as the August sun.

We could even say that Egypt has appointed an ambassador to Israel and has gone ahead with the Mubarak-Peres meeting and in doing so has in fact dropped all its preconditions. We could say that, if we hold the officials accountable for the numerous statements they made regarding the Tabah precondition when they stated that precondition as "settlement of the Tabah issue" which is quite different from "referring the Tabah dispute to an international arbitration body."

2. In his various statements President Mubarak left no doubt in anyone's mind that the Palestinian question was at the center of his talks with Peres or was at least a major issue in the discussions. After the Thursday and Friday sessions of the talks the president's statements focused on that issue, which is the crux of the whole situation and which has been the root of the problem since 1948 and will continue to be so until a just solution is found giving the Palestinian people a homeland and a national identity. Yet a single statement by Abba Eban, the former Israeli foreign minister and chairman of the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the delegation which accompanied Peres, was enough to clarify everything of importance regarding this issue from the Arab angle. What Eban said, verbatim, was this: "During the talks no agreement was reached regarding a solution to the Palestinian people's aspirations related to self-determination."

Eban's statement was made at about the same time as the joint communique on the talks and the statements of President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres. There was nothing in any of these or other statements and subsequent comments to contradict what was said by that Israeli official who attended the talks from beginning to end.

Many people may agree with me that the situation might have been quite different if Egypt had managed to persuade Peres to come out of the meeting to declare that "Israel accepts self-determination for the Palestinian people." That would have changed the entire picture and would have given the negotiations, any negotiations and under any umbrella anywhere, some meaning and significance. But to come out of such a meeting, at a time of extremely bad conditions in the region, to blame the PLO is something that is devoid of any constructive meaning or useful gesture. After all, Egypt does not lack means of pressure to lay down just and firm foundations for peace.

3. The strangest thing in the Egyptian-Israeli statements or, to be specific, statement is the part which speaks of measures agreed by Egypt and Israel to expand the scope of peace in the region. What is astonishing in the joint communique is the stipulation that "the two sides pledge that 1987 will be the year of Middle East peace negotiations and that both sides will dedicate that year, which has not arrived yet, to that objective." Somewhere in the communique they say that 1987 will be the year of peace.

It is not difficult to analyze these statements. The two sides agreed on an "international conference" for peace in the Middle East and agreed to form a committee to pave the way for such a conference. One can promptly say that Israel has its own concept of an international conference and there have been no statements to indicate that Israel has abandoned that concept, which consists mainly of the following:

A. Israel does not agree to any international conference attended by states which have no diplomatic relations with it. This condition concerns the USSR and the PRC, who are permanent members of the UN Security Council and have no diplomatic relations with Israel.
B. An international conference is no substitute for direct negotiations. The conference's task is to facilitate such negotiations.
C. If an international conference is held it should consist of an Israeli-Syrian committee, an Israeli-Lebanese committee, and an Israeli-Jordanian committee, which means that the big powers would only follow up and help without having the right to impose a view or interfere in anyway. Israel says that this formula fulfills its direct negotiations condition.
D. Israel rejects any preconditions for such a conference. [passage omitted]

As regards the joint communique's assertion that 1987 will be the year of peace, I have the following observations to make:

1. The U.S. policy always counts on the present not the future. If we go back a few years we will see that during President Ronald Reagan's first term of office the U.S. Administration turned its back on Egypt once the Camp David agreements had served their purpose. At that time the U.S. Administration spoke firmly of what it called "the Jordanian option" as the way to settle the Palestinian question. Al-Sadat then got very angry with Washington, his ally for only a few years. He expressed his sharp resentment of that policy through furious and raging articles which he suggested to some of the official press editors.

Despite this, the Egyptian-Israeli communique came out with the assertion that "the Egyptian-Israeli treaty commits the two countries jointly to the achievement of comprehensive peace in the region and the settlement of the Palestinian question." That in itself is strange indeed, but it becomes infinitely more so when we note that the people working in the Egyptian diplomatic field at present are more or less the same people who had witnessed the U.S. disregard for their government. The fact that Israel Radio had the following to say about Presidential Office Director Dr Usamah al-Baz does not excuse him. Israel radio said: "It seems that he is the one opposed to a meeting between Mubarak and Peres for reasons connected with Egypt's relations with the Arab states." Such a stand deserves appreciation, however.

2. Egypt's partner in this undertaking will soon be Likud leader Yitzhaq Shamir, who emphasizes that there will be no territorial concessions of any kind and that the Arab states have no alternative but to establish peace with Israel for the sake of peace.

Furthermore, President Husni Mubarak had time and again refused to meet with Menachem Begin, the former leader of Likud which is now led by Shamir and which was in power when Israel invaded Lebanon, bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, announced the annexation of the Golan Heights, and declared unfied Jerusalem — east and west — as Israel's "eternal" capital.

3. According to Western diplomatic circles in Cairo, one of the reason for urgently holding the Mubarak-Peres meeting was that the Americans and Israelis felt that Mubarak would not meet with Shamir, not even months after he succeeds Peres next month.

After all this does anybody believe that 1987 will be the year of peace? I do not think so.

Czechoslovak Minister Arrives; Development Talks Start

JN181520 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1342 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — Iraqi-Czechoslovak talks began here today aimed at signing a protocol for technical cooperation and exchange of expertise in the field of development plans and programs between the two friendly countries.

Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning, headed the Iraqi side in the talks while Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, headed the Czechoslovak side. Janza expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral cooperation and noted the need to enhance it in the two countries' common interests.

A number of specialists in the field of planning from both countries participated in the talks. The Czechoslovak minister arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq. [passage omitted]

AL-QADISIYAH: No Shelling of Population Centers

JN181146 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces newspaper has declared that Iraq refuses to follow Iran's suit in shelling populated centers, and thus serve Tehran's evil objectives of mobilizing and misleading the Iranian people.

Al-Qadisiyah said in its editorial today that now the Iranian people have realized the dimensions of the warlike policies adhered to by the rulers of Iran, they are convinced of the need for peace and, more than ever before, are making a tangible daily demonstration of their support for Iraq's wise policy. The paper said the failure of Iran's rulers manifesting itself in the destruction of their war machine and a deteriorating economy, has led them to seek a way out of their crisis through shelling populated Iraqi centers or avoiding informing their people of the outcome of the war against Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Khark Island

JN181845 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1830 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes struck again at Khark Island's western loading platform this evening to prevent the Iranian regime from repairing it. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said the Iraqi fighter planes, which scored direct and devastating hits on their targets at 2010 [1610 GMT] today, returned safely to base. He stressed this strike was carried out in implementation of Iraq's firm and legitimate right to deprive the Iranian regime of its oil resources being used for its evil hostile purposes against Iraq. He warned that the Iraqi Armed Forces will continue to be lying in wait for the Iranian regime until its rulers yield to the call of right and peace and until a final victory is achieved.

Communique No 2368

JN181708 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Communique No 2368 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which destroyed the despotic enemies' haughtiness, are determined to destroy their talons of evil and crime to cut off forever their cheap ambitions and sinister aims and finish off their spirit of barbarism and aggression. With the help of God and the wisdom of our leadership, we possess all the necessary means to achieve this honorable goal.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. During their activities in areas opposite their positions, the VII Army Corps heroes managed to seize the following weapons: a) seven light launchers; b) three medium-caliber machine guns; c) two 60-mm mortars; d) two Kalashnikov rifles; e) one Simonov rifle; f) one radio set; and g) one field telephone and a quantity of material and equipment. Our units in this sector also fired on enemy engineering works and destroyed two shovels [preceding world in English]. They also destroyed one medium-caliber machine gun, killing its men, one enemy tower, and four infantry positions.
2. Using artillery and other weapons, our formations in the I Army Corps northern sector opened concentrated and intensive fire on enemy areas opposite them, destroying one tubular launcher and one mortar team, killing two enemy soldiers, and destroying one 81-mm mortar, killing four of its crewmen.
3. Our units pounded enemy areas opposite them in the II Army Corps central sector, scoring accurate and effective hits. They destroyed one tank and set it on fire, burned two vehicles and killed two enemy soldiers, and destroyed two ammunition dumps and four infantry positions.
4. Our fighters in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan spotted and pounded a group of enemy soldiers, forcing it to flee. In other parts of this sector, our units succeeded in destroying three vehicles, one shovel, and one ammunition dump, killing two enemy soldiers.
5. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed, one ammunition dump was set ablaze, and one boat and two infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
6. One 106-mm cannon was destroyed and its crewmen killed, one vehicle loaded with personnel was damaged and its occ[illegible]ts killed, and two enemy soldiers were killed in the V Arm[illegible]s northern sector.
7. One boat loaded with personnel was destroyed and its occupants killed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
8. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 September 1986

Mubarak To Visit Amman, Present Proposals

JN181153 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 18 Sep 86

Kuwait, 18 Sep (QNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will reportedly visit Jordan next week to submit to King Husayn two new versions of Palestinian autonomy. Quoting what it called well-informed sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* said in a report from Cairo the plans came up during the Alexandria summit between the Egyption president and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

The first option would provide for a UN-sponsored plebiscite in the occupied territories, in which the population would determine whether they would join in a confederation with Jordan, while retaining their Palestinian identity. Such an arrangement would have provisions for Israeli security and would limit the confederation to running internal affairs of the occupied lands.According to the newspaper, the autonomous government would have no army or internal security force.

The second option would provide for Israel to continue administering the occupied Arab territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip with the Palestinians taking full charge of their internal affairs through elected local councils that may later develop into a mini-parliament of Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Al-Rifa'i Leaves For European Tour 18 Sep

JN181141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for Bonn this morning to meet with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Afterward, Al-Rifa'i will head for London on a visit lasting several days after which he will visit Paris. Seeing the prime minister off at Queen Alia International Airport were the deputy prime minister, the minister of state for parliamentary affairs, the interior minister, the minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, the information minister, and the ambassadors of the FRG, the United Kingdom, and the French Republic.

Meeting Held

JN190809 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Amman, Bonn *(Sawt Al-Sha'b,* agencies) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn yesterday.

FRG sources said that al-Rifa'i and Chancellor Kohl discussed developments in the Middle East, international issues, and cooperation between the two countries. News agencies have cited an official FRG source as saying that the talks are part of regular consultations between Jordanian and FRG officials and that Bonn supports the well-considered, positive policy the Jordanian Government is adopting, particularly in relation to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Al-Rifa'i left Amman for Bonn yesterday morning on a brief visit, after which he will pay a visit to London for several days. Al-Rifa'i will then visit Paris to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jadques Chirac. [passage omitted]

AL-RA'Y on Al-Rifa'i Remarks to Press

JN180935 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Explanation of a Principled Stand"]

[Text] Before Peres left on his current visit to Washington, the Israeli propaganda organs were eager to note that one of the most prominent aims of this visit is to call on the U.S. Administration to exert pressures on Jordan to join the so-called peace process in the region.

What calls for satisfaction is that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i foiled this aim by reiterating at his press meeting the day before yesterday that Jordan will not participate in separate negotiations or partial solutions. He also explained that Jordan will not take part in the preparatory committee formation Peres set as a precondition following the Alexandria summit in order to define the parties that would participate in the international conference and also the procedures of this conference. Needless to say, this stand has prevented Israel from dragging Jordan into the Camp David tent by way of that committee. Moreover, he has also foiled any scheme drawn up by Peres which aimsto make Arab parties a facade for the blackmail operation he wants to carry out against the Soviet Union and the PLO through such a committee.

It is also reassuring that Prime Minister al-Rifa'i asserted that Jordan had nothing to do with the Alexandria summit. This refutes the Israeli rumors which suggested that Jordan was consulted in advance regarding the communique issued following the summit.

Thirdly, the Jordanian assessment of that summit, through Prime Minister al-Rifa'i, prevented any speculation or unrealistic interpretations. Al-Rifa'i announced two clear conditions before the Alexandria summit could be regarded as a step on the road to peace: Frist, this summit must change the Israeli stand toward the Palestinians' right to self-determination; second, this summit must contribute to the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent UN Security Council members as well as all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. In light of these two conditions and the Israeli stand toward them, it is easy for everyone to reach a correct assessment of that summit.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i's explanations are a shield which protects Jordan from rumors, interpretations, and propagandist campaigns resulting from the recent developments in the region. Furthermore, these explanations increased confidence in the principled stand to which Jordan is committed and which is represented by the attempt to bring about a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace within the framework of an international conference,away from separate negotiations and partial solutions, and also away from yielding to any pressures regadless of their source.

Responds to Egyptian Paper's Criticism

JN191001 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
19 Sep 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: What are You Saying Cairo *Al-Akhbar*?]

[Text] Out of the pan-Arab, national, and moral commitment of this country, represented by its free press and by every one of its citizens, we tell the Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* that no one in our country believed that any Arab or Egyptian wrote its editorial last Tuesday [16 September]. It may have been written by an Israeli writer making moves to normalize press relations. No Arab writer would highlight in an Arab paper the Israeli notion that the Arab no's were responsible for Arab disasters, that they are negative slogans prompted by personal interests. We would like to remind the paper that Jordan's no's as expressed by the leadership, government, and people of this country to separate negotiations, partial solutions, and Camp David is a courageous, honorable exercise of Jordan's pan-Arab commitment; that these no's are an expression of the entire Jordanian people and the Arab nation; that they are not impulsive reaction, and that they are not intended for personal benefits, but are based on pan-Arab political convictions and national and moral obligations that cannot be changed under pressure or by hints of economic assistance.

It is important for the government newspaper *Al-Akhbar* to understand that consultations between Amman and Cairo do not mean political subordination or jumping on the bandwagon of the Egyptian Government's press. It is also important for *Al-Akhbar* to know that Jordan is a cohesive entity which cannot be separated from or set against its press, that those who stand behind our free press are our people, morality, and pan-Arabism, and that insinuations against those who stand behind us is a form of deviation because they are most noble and courageous, and their voices cannot be drowned out by the voice of the enemy.

We also want to tell *Al-Akhbar* that our press is not programmed, that we have no journalists who try to cling to their positions through flattery and by insulting the nation and other Arab papers. Therefore, at no time has any Jordanian paper discredited any Egyptian paper even during the worst periods because we have originality, pan-Arab awareness, and moral obligations — all of which are factors that make us respect the freedom of the press in all countries and which place us outside the trusteeship of those who imagine that they can threaten us with instigations, insults, and attempts to cast doubts on us.

We tell *Al-Akhbar* that our stand regarding the Alexandria summit is clear, correct, and firm. Again we say that this summit was an act of blackmail against Egypt as shown when this summit was held before the arbitral compromis on the Tabah issue was completed or crystallized, and by acceding to Peres' demand for an Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv before Israel withdraws from all Lebanese territory. This is reneging on Egypt's pledge following Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 when it announced that it was recalling its ambassador to Israel and that it would not send him back until Israel had completely withdrawn from Lebanon. The blackmail is also shown by the fact that Israel has not recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. As for Peres' verbal promise to accept an international conference, this was conditional and insubstantial, leading to the exclusion of the USSR and the PLO from this conference. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i did well when he announced at a news conference that Jordan will not participate in any Egyptian -Israeli committee to prepare for the conference because Israel aims to involve some Arab parties in the process of selection, which Jordan rejects.

We also tell *Al-Akhbar* that we continue to oppose reported statements by President Mubarak that the Arabs are placing obstacles in front of the peace process as they did with the Camp David agreements. We say: No, Mr President. Therefore, we did not pay homage to the Alexandria summit or sing its praises. We firmly refused to participate in deceiving the Arab masses by claiming that the three Egyptian conditions for holding the summit had been met, as *Al-Akhbar* did.

Many people ask whether *Al-Akhbar's* miserable campaign against some Jordanian papers is required for the process of normalization as a result of the Alexandria summit, especially since the programmed press is always subject to push-buttons, or whether it is mere nostalgia on the part of those who have become accustomed to the atmosphere of recriminations and propaganda campaigns.

Jordan, which rejects separate negotiations, partial solutions, and Camp David, as well as political and financial pressures, can well do without any theorizing or lecturing. It would befit *Al-Akhbar* to remain an Arab, Egyptian paper in terms of its writers, ideas, and editorials.

Al-Jumayyil Calls Attacks on French 'Cowardly'

NC181454 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has sent the following cable to French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac:

I strongly condemn the cowardly crime that led to the death of Colonel Goutierre in Beirut, as well as the attacks which have shed the blood of innocent Frenchmen. I denounce these dastardly acts, which seek to distort the image of Lebanon and its people and dissuade France from continuing its mission of peace here, and elsewhere in the world.

All the peoples of France and Lebanon are threatened by the blind wave of violence that serves no ethical goals. Therefore, I express the solidarity of Lebanon's people and government with the people and government of France. We also declare that ours is a common struggle for human freedom and dignity.

President al-Jumayyil has asked Faruq Abillama', the Lebanese ambassador in Paris, to offer condolences to the French Government in his name, and in that of the Lebanese people on the assassination of the French military attache.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has requested that the acting director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry convey an expression of sympathy on his behalf to the French ambassador in Lebanon, Christian Graeff.

Kan'an on Kidnappings, Frenchman's Murder

NC181605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Meeting the press in Tripoli today, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, asserted that he will not allow any violation of the west Beirut security plan. He described security there as good in comparison to the past.

He announced that he had sent Colonel 'Ali Hammud to west Beirut to get in touch with key figures and prepare a meeting next Sunday and Monday to discuss with officials in charge of the banking sector the measures needed to put a stop to bank robberies. Kan'an believes that there is collaboration between the gunmen and the bank employees:

Commenting on the kidnappings in the areas under Syrian control, Kan'an said: Let it be known to all that we are here to assist the Lebanese security authorities. We are no substitute for the legitimate Lebanese authority, and we will not encroach on the mission of the internal security forces. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the situation in the western Al-Biqa', Kan'an said: Every citizen has the right to defend his soil. He described the Lahd army as synonymous with Israel, noting that any operation in the area was naturally meant against both.

Kan'an hoped the authorities would unmask those who had assassinated the French military attache. He did not exclude the possibility that Mosad and the Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] group were behind the assassination, because their interest lies in aggravating the situation.

Commenting on the problem of foreign hostages, he said: We have no interest in kidnappings; these are wrong and unacceptable. He also said that contact lines are fabricated and unjustified.

Second Group Claims Attache's Murder

NC190507 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] An Italian news agency was contacted last night by an anonymous person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Revolutionary Brigades [Al-Alwiyah al-Thawriyah]. The caller threatened to transfer the bombing campaign from Paris to Italy. This is the second threat against Rome in 2 days. The agency cites the caller as saying: We have sent many messages to the French Government by our actions in France. The body of the French fascist diplomat in Beirut is our statement today. This incident demonstrates that we are without mercy in formulating our objectives. Precautionary measures will not protect Italian diplomats. We will not show any mercy to Italy or the Italians. The caller warned Italy against obeying the U.S. Administration's orders.

The agency notes that the caller sounded like the person who spoke yesterday on behalf of the Committee for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners in Europe. The caller threatened to punish Italy.

French Embassy Refuses Visa to Deputy Speaker

NC190934 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] AFP has quoted sources at the French Embassy in Beirut as saying that the embassy has asked its employees to restrict their movements. The sources also stated that from now on employees will go to work in armored vehicles.

A memoral service will be held in Al-Yarzi tomorrow for Christian Goutierre, the French military attache assassinated in Al-Hazimiyah yesterday.

Meanwhile, the French Embassy today refused an entry visa to Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. Abu Fadil immediately went to see Prime Minister Rashid Karami to inform him of the matter and ask him to take it up with embassy officials.

Paris Bombing Suspect Gives Interview

NC181525 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Al-Qubayyat, Lebanon, Sept 18 (AFP) — A Lebanese leftist suspected of being responsible for Wednesday's bomb attack at a Paris discount clothing store Thursday met the press in this town, located 136 kms (85 miles) north of Beirut.

Emile Ibrahim 'Abdallah, a member of the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FARL) who was named by two witnesses Thursday as one of the men who bombed the crowded Tati store, killing five people, was formally identified by an AFP correspondent, who had met him previously.

He is a brother of jailed Arab extremist Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, whose release has been sought by militants who have carried out six bomb attacks in the Paris area over the past 10 days, French police, whose said. [sentence as received]

The interview took place at his family home and Emile was surrounded by his other brothers, Joseph, Maurice, and Robert.

Two survivors of the Tati blast were shown mugshots of unnamed suspected terrorists, and picked out Emile 'Abdallah.

They also pointed out another FARL member, Salim al-Khuri, 31, as an accomplice. [passage omitted]

Organization Claims Responsibility for Paris Blast

NC182215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In a telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut, the Right and Liberty Organization [Munazzamat al-Haq Wa al-Hurriyah] has claimed responsibility for yesterday's explosion in Montparnasse in Paris, which left 5 people dead and 50 others injured.

LE FIGARO Prints Correction to Musawi Interview

PM181017 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Correction"]

[Text] An error was made in the presentation of the interview with Husayn Musawi by Francois Luizet, our special envoy in Lebanon on 12 September. Husayn Musawi is the leader of Islamic Amal. This Lebanese Shi'ite organization, which has close ties with Iran, has nothing to do with the Amal movement (the main political mouthpiece of the Shi'ite community in Lebanon) which is led by Nabih Birri, a lawyer and minister of justice. Unlike Islamic Amal, the Amal movement, whose moderation has constantly been demonstrated since the incidents with the French battalion of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] in Ma'rakah in August, supports UN Resolution 425, and UNIFIL's presence in the south. On the other hand Amal opposes the establishment of an Islamic republic which is advocated by the Islamic Amal movement.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Reagan's 'War on Arabs'

JN190704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Reagan Declares War on Arabs", *Al-Ba'th writes: President Reagan has dismissed the idea of* an international conference on peace in the Middle East unless it is restricted to the Arab side and it excludes the USSR. President Reagan also wants this conference to be a framework for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs without its resolutions being binding on Israel. Thus, this conference would be a Western noose around the Arab neck. But he has meant it to be a U.S. pledge binding both on himself and whoever succeeds him. It was for this reason that his approach was sealed in an official document signed by the United States and Israel.

Because the United States is not working toward a Middle East solution unsatisfactory to Israel, U.S. Presidential decree No 208 was issued, giving the U.S. Army wide powers in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, U.S. battleships headed for the Mediterranean on a blatantly provocative mission in terms of its aim and intent. The United States has further demonstrated its militarism by tying Western Europe to its war machine. When the U.S. aggression against Libya was placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly, the United States began flexing its muscles to force the international community to bow to its will. President Reagan has suggested that he be the first speaker at the largest international organization, after he had officially committed himself to boycotting the United Nations if the world body denounced Israel and its aggression.

President Reagan had prepared for this by ordering the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from the United Nations, rejecting an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and moving U.S. battleships and aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean.

Paper Reports Al-Asad-Murphy Talks in Damascus

JN181613 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1425 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Sep (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i cited reliable Syrian sources today as* saying that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during an audience with him last week that Washington will not be able to do anything if there is an Israeli-Syrian war.

These sources added the Syrian president told Murphy to ask Washington not to interfere in a war with Israel. These sources went on to say an extreme state of alert was proclaimed in the Syrian Army and that new Syrian military units entered western Al-Biqa' to forestall any possible Israeli aggression on the Syrian forces located in Al-Biqa'.

Paper Comments on Israeli Interference in Lebanon

JN190640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Confronting Israel and Its Agents a Lebanese Patriotic Task", *Al-Thawrah* writes: The Zionist enemy and its agents are intensifying their attempts to destroy the security situation in Lebanon within the framework of a Zionist strategy to sabotage efforts at national reconciliation.

It has become common knowledge to all Lebanese now that every time they initiate a dialogue or try to come to an understanding among themselves, Israel moves its forces and its agents into the southto wreck the security situation, escalate tension, and commit hostile and provocative acts.

This fact, now known to everyone, should prompt all those dedicated to the integrity of Lebanon, its Arab character, and independence as well as its security and stability to live up to their national and pan-Arab responsibilities called for by this critical stage. The Lebanese ought also to arm themselves with awareness, alertness, and caution in order to stand up to Israeli scheming and to expose its agents, besiege them, and thwart their endeavors to destroy the security situation.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Lebanese Speaker Al-Husayni

JN181337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has expressed his great appreciation for the sincere fraternal efforts Syria is exerting under President Hafiz al-Asad for the sake of the Lebanese people and land so Lebanon may emerge from its tribulation safe and sound.

Received by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi this morning, Al-Husayni stressed the importance of consolidating and continuously bolstering fraternal relations between the twin countries, Syria and Lebanon, particularly on the parliamentary level. He also stressed the need for coordination between Syria and Lebanon on all issues of mutual concern, including their interestsand those of the Arab nation on all levels and in Arab and international parliamentary forums.

Al-Zu'bi reviewed current issues in the region, particularly in the Lebanese arena, and stands on them. He reiterated Syria's determination under President Hafiz al-Asad to continue persistent efforts for the sake of saving Lebanon from its tribulation so it can entrench its complete sovereignty over all Lebanon and rid itself once and for all of all Zionist aggression and its agents and also to achieve comprehensive security and full unity — of land, people, and institutions — on the basis of a national accord among all Lebanese groups so Lebanon may resume its role in serving Arab causes.

Joint Communique Issued With Hungary

JN171824 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — The following joint communique was issued in Damascus and Budapest today on the visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid to Syria 15-17 September 1986:

At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and SAR president, and his wife, President Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] Politburo, and his wife paid an official and cordial visit to the SAR at the head of a party and government delegation 15-17 September.

During the visit, President Losonczi laid a wreath on the unknown soldier's monument at Martyrs Cemetary, visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah where he saw the barbaric Israeli destruction of this city, and also visited some historical and cultural sites where he was warmly welcomed.

During the two presidents', talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere permeated by a spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding, the two presidents briefed each other on the domestic situation in their countries and on the goals the two countries aspire to acheive in the economic and social spheres. The two presidents reviewed the relations between the SAR and the Hungarian People's Republic and the possibilities and ways of promoting bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged views on international issues, particularly the Middle East issue.

The following participated in the talks on the Syrian side:

1. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

2. Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party regional command assistant secretary.

3. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister.

4. Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

5. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

6. Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh.

7. Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

8. Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud al-Kurdi.

9. Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

10. Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'Ullah al-Fattal.

11. 'Abd al-'Aziz Mashariqah, Syrian ambassador to Hungary.

The talks were attended on the Hungarian side by:

1. Vanitvan Horvath, secretary of the HNTRAL Committee.

2. Jeno Vancsa, agriculture and food minister and alternate head of the joint Hungarian-Syrian Government Committee for Economic Cooperation.

3. State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the government's information office.

4. Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy.

5. Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Otto Herkner.

6. Lieutenant General Outy Fotjozsef Pacsek, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army.

7. Imre Szekacs, TESCO director general and alternate head of the Hungarian-Syrian Joint Subcommittee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

8. (Zoltan Sibehi), ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SAR.

President Hafiz al-Asad told the Hungarian side of Syria's objectives in foreign policy and of the achievements and objectives in the economic, social, and cultural fields in the implementation of the resolutions of the eighth Ba'th Party Congress in Syria.

President Pal Losonczi told the Syrian side about construction currently under way in the Hungarain People's Republic in the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and about Hungary's objectives in foreign policy.

Upon reviewing bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between them is successfully developing in all fields and on the basis of reciprocal benefits. They also noted that the relationship between the Ba'th Party and the MSZMP enhances Syrian-Hungarian friendship and consolidates their joint struggle for social progress, adding they hope to promote relations between the two parties and countries in accordance with the agreements which were concluded.

The two sides affirmed that President Pal Losonczi's visit to Syria, as well as the existing high-level bilateral relations, helped bolster the bonds of friendship between the two countries and two peoples, opened new vistas, and created an appropriate atmosphere for promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, trade, technical, scientific, and cultural fields. During President Pal Losonczi's visit, the following agreements were signed:

1. A protocol for economic cooperation signed by the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee.

2. An executive program for a scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

3. A protocol on trade for 1987-88.

4. A general agreement for cooperation in information.

5. A consular agreement.

6. An agreement on diploma equivalency.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the signed agreements will lead to promoting multifaceted Syrian-Hungarian relations.

The two presidents exchanged views on current international issues and expressed their anxiety over the exacerbation of tension in the international arena resulting from the policy of power and hegemony exercised by U.S. imperialism and colonialism, a policy seeking to escalate the arms race on earth and in outer space. They referred to the need to unify the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world to halt the arms race and to prevent its escalation. They voiced their countries' support for Soviet initiatives concerning disarmament, the halting of nuclear tests, the nontrans-ferrence of the arms race to outer space, and the liquidation of all kinds of mass extermination weapons.

The two sides praised the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union and socialist bloc countries to continue East-West dialogue and entrech security in Europe and the world. They affirmed thatthe appeal made by Warsaw Pact memebrs in Budapest in June to NATO members to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Europe is considered a general initiative whose implementation can help consolidate peace and security in Europe.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi agreed that entrenching peace and security in Europe and bolstering trust constitute a factor for establishing peace in the entire world. They also expressed the firm conviction that there is a close connection between security and peace in Europe and security and peace in the Middle East, which can only be achieved through a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute in accordance with UN resolutions.

The two presidents gave special attention to the dangerous and tense situation in the Middle East resulting from the continuation of Israel's occupation of Arab territories, its insistence on ignoring UN resolutions, and its denial of the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, thus endangering security and peace in the region and the world.

Upon reviewing current developments in the region, the two presidents agreed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution can only be established on the basis of a complete, immediate, adn unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state in accordance with UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question.

The two sides affirmed their firm condemnation of the policy of partial and separate deals and solutions, as well as of all current attempts in the region, especially recent Israeli moves in some Arab countries, to generalize the course of Camp David, ignite inter-Arab differences, liquidate the Palestine question, and achieve U.S.-Israeli hegemony over the region. The two sides agreed such a policy cannot lead to just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East and exposes the region to the danger of a new explosion.

The two sides expressed support for resolutions of the Arab Fes summit, as well as for Soviet proposals on settling the situation in the Middle East and convening an international conference under UN supervision to be attended by UN Security Council permanent members and all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the occupied Syrian territory in the Golan. They condemned the Israeli occupation of this territory and described Israel's decision to annex the Golan as invalid and illegal and an aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state, a blatant violation of UN resolutions, and a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the world.

The two sides saluted the struggle and courage of the Arab Syrian citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation in their confrontation with Israeli occupation forces. They strongly condemned the terrorism, brutal repression, and detention practiced by Israel against those citizens.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon and affirmed their condemnation of the continuation of the Israeli occupation of some areas of Lebanese territory, as well as Israel's interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. The two sides called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. The two sides affirmed that solving Lebanon's problems is possible only on the basis of maintaining Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, as well as the safety of its territory. The Hungarian side expressed its appreciation for the sisterly help offered by Syria to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon and to return tranquility and peace to its territory, as well as for the important role played by Syria in confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

The two sides condemned the armed aggression against Libya carried out by the United States. They affirmed this aggression is a blatant violation of the UN Charter and international law and constitutes a serious threat to security and peace in the Mediterranean area and in the world.

The two sides strongly denounced threats of force, U.S. Military maneuvers, and all forms of muscleflexing which are taking place in the Mediterranean, as this is a threat to the sovereignty and independence of the Mediterranean states which reject the imperialist policy of hegemony.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi highly praised the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena and its positive contribution to safeguarding peace and easing international tension, as well as its efforts to find a fair international economic system. They noted the importance of the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit conference which convened in Harare.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with and support for the struggle to remove colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination in South Africa. They announced the need to immediately end the occupation of Namibia, to withdraw South African forces from its territory, and to hasten and implement UN resolutions to this effect.

The two sides reiterated their intention to continue efforts to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations to enable it to safeguard world peace, reinforce people's security, and strengthen international cooperation on the basis of adherence to the UN Charter.

The two sides affirmed that it is more necessary now than ever to further merge the efforts of all peoples to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among socialist countries, developing countries, nonaligned countries, and all progressive and liberation forces in the entire world to establish relations among states based on complete equality of rights, on mutual respect, and on guaranteeing each people's right to determine their own development without foreign interference.

President Pal Losonczi and the accompanying Hungarian delegation were accorded a warm welcome permeated with the spirit of friendship and the cordial traditional relations between the two peoples. President Losonczi expressed his profound thanks for the hospitality he, his wife, and the accompanying delegation were accorded.

President Pal Losonczi addressed an invitation in his own name and on behalf of MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar to SAR President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife to pay an official and cordial visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accpeted with thanks.

'Overtures' To Yasir 'Arafat Reported

NC181800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency* reports that the Syrians are making overtures to Yasir 'Arafat. Citing politicians who recently returned from the Syrian capital, the agency says that renewed Syrian-Palestinian coordination came when [Syrian Vice President] Khaddam conferred with 'Arafat at the nonaligned summit in Harare. The meeting took place in the quarters of the Algerian delegation. Arranged by the Algerians, the 40-minute meeting was held at night and in complete secrecy.

During the session, an agreement was reached to set up a Palestinian-Syrian committee to formulate a joint working paper defining the basis for reconciliation. The Palestinians named Fatah Central Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, Khalid al-Hasan, and Rafiq al-Natshah to the committee. The Syrian representatives are Muhammad Haydar and Badar Hasan, both members of the Ba'th Party national command, and intelligence officer Nadim 'Umran. The committee held its first meeting in Athens.

Peres on Rotation, Future Peace Efforts

TA181135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-lyth]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that during his term in office he has set standards of action and initiative which his successor will have to meet. If there are no such initiatives during Yitzhaq Shamir's tenure, the public will consider the second half of the national unity government's term as a failure.

The prime minister told *Ma'ariv* yesterday: "Certain standards have been established which will have to be met. It is impossible to maintain a government policy only by declarations. Action and facts are also necessary." Peres thinks that if this is not how things look then the public will be able to judge the differences in the performance.

However, the prime minister immediately added: "I hope this does not prove necessary. I hope things will continue exactly as before."

In his post as foreign minister Peres intends to intensify his meetings with foreign leaders, "because this is the job of the foreign minister."

Regarding the question of whether he will meet Jordanian leaders even in the face of opposition from his national unity government partners, Peres said that the issue of whom he is entitled to meet does not depend on the opinion of the prime minister, but rather on the government's guidelines.

Answering the question of how these guidelines are to be interpreted, Peres said: "Obviously, I will interpret them as I understand them. That is what I am sitting in the government for." Regarding recent criticism on his willingness to go to an international forum Peres said: "Every step we took has been criticized. There has been criticism regarding Tabah and the withdrawal from Lebanon, but despite this we implemented these things."

Peres believes that as vice prime minister he will also be responsible for the Israeli economy. "We worked very hard to bring inflation down, and we will not allow these achievements to be wasted." The prime minister confirmed that if inflation is doubled that will be a justified cause to disband the unity government.

Peres said that he was "extremely encouraged" by the reception he received during his short visit in the United States.

"The truth is that I was surprised by this reception, which was more than warm and friendly. I received the highest marks possible. Especially in the President's speech — nobody had ever before received such a speech. I was really embarrassed, I did not expect it. We also reached complete agreement in the economic and political fields. Everybody expressed the hope that they will be able to continue working with me in my new post."

Peres added: "We took over a government in terrible shape. But look how Israel is regarded in the world today."

The prime minister does not think there will be a meaningful development in the peace process in the last 4 weeks of his term in office.

Peres said that the idea of a "preparatory committee" which has been raised in the last 2 weeks is still a general idea. "There are a lot of possibilities that I have not detailed and which I don't intend to discuss publicly, because this should not start through public declarations. We are now in a stage of quiet diplomacy in order to prepare this, until we can reach some sort of understanding. Obviously this is difficult, because each side has its own priorities. However, we have overcome so many difficulties, and I hope we can overcome this problem as well."

The prime minister said that "the Jordanians need an international conference because of their situation in the Arab world and their relations with the Palestinians. However, these matters will be further examined."

Peres does not rule out the possibility of a stage in which the representatives of the sides will meet in separate rooms in one building, and that U.S. mediators will shuttle between the rooms with the various proposals. "We have done such things in the past," said the prime minister, who intends to deal with the issue of the preparatory committee in the future.

I asked him whether the Foreign Ministry will be more active than hitherto in making policy and in the peace contacts. The prime minister answered: "This depends on the character of the next foreign minister. At this point I am not dealing at all in planning political moves in the Foreign Ministry. I will start doing so when I arrive there."

Announces Support for UNIFIL

TA190522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister says he has decided to express support for the continued operation of the UN Force in Lebanon after consulting the intelligence community in Israel. In a talk with Israeli correspondents in the United States, Peres said if UNIFIL does not continue to operate, extremist Muslim forces will enter the area. Peres added that when he returns to Israel he will prepare a plan for the establishment of an international unit to fight terrorism and will submit it to several Western countries.

Sharon Meets Hungarian Counterpart on Trade

TA190735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon met with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and the two discussed increased trade between the two countries. The two ministers conferred in the framework of a meeting of industry and trade ministers from 80 countries participating in the GATT conference which is underway in Uruguay.

Military Denies Bombing Refugee Camp

TA181832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] An Israeli military source has categorically denied a report from Lebanon that Israeli planes today bombed a refugee camp near Sidon. There was no aerial activity of any kind in the area, the source said. Lebanese police said waves of Israeli warplanes attacked the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camp this afternoon.

ASL Aid To Increase Following Shi'ite Attacks

TA191039 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The defense minister has instructed the chief of staff to look for ways to assist the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the wake of the bloody attacks the Shi'ites have been waging against ASL troops in the last few days. Following deliberations in the IDF, it was decided that at this stage additional weapons would be handed over to the ASL which, even if it does not tip the scales dramatically, will further increase its military strength as well as provide significant moral support.

The deliberations came in the wake of concern expressed in senior circles within the defense establishment and the IDF about the negative effect the events of the last few days might have on the ASL. Eleven ASL soldiers have been killed this week and the IDF is concerned that this might affect the morale of General Lahd's troops. Defense sources pointed out that Shi'ites also serve in the ASL and although at this stage they are fighting alongside their Christian and Druze colleagues it is hard to assess how they may proceed if the fighting with the Shi'ite groups is exacerbated.

The IDF is closely following the development of Shi'ite activities in southern Lebanon, which has in the last few days taken the form of massive attacks against ASL positions. IDF sources point out that not only Hizballah men but also Amal fighters are taking part in these activities.

IDF Concern Over S. Lebanon Growing

TA191048 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Alex Fishman and Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpts] The defense establishment held a debate yesterday chaired by the defense minister to examine Israel's policy in the security zone in southern Lebanon in the wake of the recent escalation in the area and the Katyushas fired on the settlements along the confrontation line. Military sources said the possibility that Syrian intelligence is behind these attacks should not be dismissed. "We are now facing a moment of truth: Will Israel find itself inside or outside the security zone? If we do not take action now, Israel's entire perception of southern Lebanon might crumble down. Israel must demonstrate to all the powerful forces in Lebanon that it will not sit idly by in the face of the attempts to sabotage the security zone," the sources said.

The security zone has come under intermittent attacks by extremist Shi'ite groups in the last 2 weeks, which culminated two nights ago when some 75 Hizballah fighters attacked 2 positions of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. [passage omitted]

It seems that the Hizballah's offensive against the security zone is part of an ongoing process backed by the Syrians and the Iranians. It is a policy aimed at restoring the situation along the northern border to what it was prior to the Lebanon war, and expelling all the foreigners, including General Hagglund's UNIFIL troops. Some 76 ASL soldiers have been killed since Israel pulled out of Lebanon. General Antoine Lahd, the ASL commander, has said that despite the casualties sustained by his troops their morale has not dropped. [passage omitted]

Police Hand Over Material on Shin Bet Investigation

TA181527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The police inspector general has handed over the material on the investigation of the Shin Bet affair to the attorney general. The police handed over all the material without submitting recommendations. Our correspondent on police affairs, Shlomo Raz, reports that the material contains different versions, each with its own supporting arguments.

Thirty-nine people were investigated in the Shin Bet affair, including 30 Shin Bet members, and 5 ministers and Knesset members. Our correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the inspector general and the team members who investigated the affair brought with them 5 cardboard boxes, 3 files, and a final 43-page report.

The attorney general has said that he will reach a decision within a few weeks, and that this is perhaps the most difficult task ever to be tackled by an attorney general.

ALGERIA

Czechoslovakia's Gustav Husak Concludes Visit

Press Statement Issued

LD181645 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The press statement issued this evening on the visit to Algeria by Czechoslovak President Husak stressed that both sides set out the main directions for the intensification of their cooperation in all spheres based on long-term prospects, in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of the two countries.

It says that during the talks conducted between Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, both sides devoted special attention to the assessment of all areas of bilateral relations and exchanged views on internatonal issues of joint interest. They highly appreciated the fruitful relations that have developed between the National Liberation Front Party and the CPCZ, between the parliaments, governments and social organizations of both countries and agreed to strengthen and expand them further.

Both sides also voiced their satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientitic, technical, and cultural cooperation, which rests on a solid, stable and mutually balanced foundation. In this connection they confirmed the resolve to achieve its further marked expansion by way of making optimal use of all potential for mutual exchanges provided by both countries' national economies. For this purpose they set out main directions of intensifying cooperation in all areas with long-range prospects in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of their countries. They also stressed that the inter-governmental mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual economic exchanges.

The press statement goes on to say that when assessing the international situation, both sides evaluated the causes of its dangerous worsening both in the political and economic areas. Both sides are of the opinion that the emergent situation is the consequence of the continuing imperialist, colonialistic, neocolonialistic and expansionist policy, the arms race, the deepening of the crisis of international economic relations and the aggravation of the flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world. They noted that the persistence of this situation creates a danger for world peace, security and development. They voiced the conviction that an effective and enduring improvement in the international climate can only be achieved through creating a collective and general system of security, halting the arms race — especially the nuclear arms race — transforming and democratizing international relations, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, not interfering in internal affairs, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing the process of decolonization and urgently tackling the economic problems of the developing countries.

The two sides stressed the link which exists between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean basin, and they reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the African people.

Going on to examine in this connection the situation in the northwest of the African Continent, the two sides — Algerian and Czechoslovak — expressed their concern at the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara. They consider that the OAU settlement plan ratified by the United Nations offers the appropriate framework for the peaceful political and definitive solution to this conflict. The two sides reaffirm their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Palestinian people, and call for the total and unconditional evacuation of all occupied Arab territories.

Both sides again expressed their distress and concern at the conflict which opposes Iraq and Iran, and at the development of this conflict, and launched an urgent appeal for an end to this conflict and for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of it.

Examining the development of the situation in Central America, the two sides reaffirmed their wish for respect of the choice of the political, economic, and social systems made by the people of that region, for noninterference in the internal affairs of those states, and for a settlement — by means of negotiation - of the existing problems.

Husak Departs; Agreements Signed

LD181655 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Late this morning after final political talks which were extended over both delegations, the Algerian head of state took leave of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Mr Gustav Husak, who left Algiers after a 3-day official visit, a visit during which he toured economic, social and cultural establishments. In a statement to the press, President Husak expressed his very great satisfaction at the results of his visit and at the talks he had had with Algerian officials, particularly with President Chadli Bendjedid. These talks, he stated, covered the whole range of bilateral questions, and international problems of joint interest. Quoting President Chadli Bendjedid's words during the talks, he stressed that the two countries should deepen their cooperation on a long-term basis on solid foundations.

It should be noted that several agreements were signed at the Ministry of Heavy Industry today in the framework of Algerian-Czechoslovak cooperation, agreements aimed at stepping up cooperation. These agreements relate essentially to projects adopted at the final session of the mixed Algerian-Czechoslovak commission. They concern the extension of two semolina mills by the [name indistinct] Saharan Semolina Mills, the building of a hand tool production unit, and the building of a ceramic tile production plant. These projects are to be financed in keeping with a credit agreement amoung to $200 million which exists between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Oueddei, Sudanese Official

LD181334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received President Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Revolutionary Supreme Council and prime minister of the Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT], as well as the leaders of some Chadian detachments.

The leader of victory and defiance also received the ambassador of sisterly Sudan in the Great Jamahiriyah and asked him to convey a message. The brother leader also received Samual Aru, chairman of the Political Grouping for Southern sudan.

UN Asked To Circulate Nonaligned Declaration

NC190847 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Libyan permanent delegate to the United Nations sent two official memorandums to the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council yesterday. The memorandums contain the text of the declaration issued by the recent 8th Nonaligned Summit in Harare, condemning the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. The delegate requested the UN secretary general and the president of the UN Security Council to circulate this declaration as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

JANA Cites Report on Improvement in Tunisian Ties

LD171045 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (JANA) — Radio France International yesterday afternoon pointed out the improvement in Tunisian-Libyan relations. The radio said changes that have taken place in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry are part of Tunisia's efforts to improve its relations with the Great Jamahiriyah.

The radio added that with these changes at the head of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, Tunis has acted to end the crisis with the Great Jamahiriyah which was caused by the sacked prime minister Mohamed Mzali and his supporters, and has contributed to preparing the atmosphere for resuming bilateral relations with Libya.

'Victory' Over U.S. at UN General Assembly Claimed

LD181231 Tripoli JANA in English
0930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 14, Shahr al-Fatih 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Great al-Jamahiriyah has scored last night a remarkable victory over the administration of the mad dog of Israel, Reagan, at United Nations when it was voted unanimously for adding another item on the agenda of the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly concerning the abortive U.S. aggression against Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

The Libyan Arab delegation has put forward a note of clarification in this regard pointing out the African summit held in Addis Ababa, the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New Delhi and Harare summit held recently have all condemned this aggression launched against residential areas in Tripoli and Banghazi.

Likewise, they have condemned the economic sanctions adopted by U.S. Administration against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, representing compulsory economic measures taken for political ends. They have called for scrapping them forthwith. They have thereby displayed the solidarity of the Organization of African unity and the Nonalignment Movement with Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

The document distributed by Great Al-Jamahiriyah has also exposed U.S. aggressive orientations against the Libyan Arab people since Reagan assumed office in 1980, stressing that U.S. practices against small countries and peoples worldwide contravene the spirit and principles of U.N. Charter, apart from constituting a flagrant violation of the international law principles. The document also points out that the U.S.-Libyan Arab relations have witnessed a series of U.S. hostile practices since 1981 including acts of provocation, violation of airspace and territorial waters in addition to a direct armed aggression against civilian targets in the Libyan cities and shores.

The document adds that U.S. has habitually been conducting military manoeuvres under flimsy pretexts.

While condemning U.S. hostile acts against peoples worldwide, the document has stressed this aggressive course represents U.S. stupid foreign policy which runs counter to the aspirations of these peoples.

The document also condemns the frequent misuse of veto by USA to scrap any resolution condemning its aggressiveness, warning that U.N. charter makes USA doubly responsible for safeguarding world peace and security being one of the countries on the security Council entitled to veto.

Meanwhile, the U.S. representative saw himself all by himself repeating ad nauseam his government's flimsy allegations.

Undoubtedly, the world community will pass a verdict through the United Nations expressing once again the world indignation over and condemnation of U.S. aggression against Great Al-Jamahiriyah, thereby exposing U.S. disgraceful record.

JANA: U.S. Sounds 'War Drums' Over Daniloff

LD182339 Tripoli JANA in English
0822 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 14, Shahr al-Fatih 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — *REUTER* news agency quoted American Government officials as saying that the mad dog of Israel Reagan was about to punish the Soviet Union for not responding to the American Administration's demand for the release of the American spy Nicholas Daniloff. The American official informed *REUTER* news agency that mad dog Reagan was now studying the various options for punitive action against the Soviet Union.

JANA international affairs editor commented on the American threat and said "it has become clear day by day without doubt that Reagan was nothing but a mad dog being prepared to push the whole world to the brink of third world war which will destroy the cosmos by his continuing confrontation with the Soviet Union's stands which call for peace. [no end quotes as received]

Jana international affairs editor added this new stance of the mad dog Reagan and his threats of reprisals against Moscow, which rejects his bullying and refuses to meet his demands. It comes as no surprise that a megalomaniac like Reagan cannot tell the difference between camera lights and rocket fire. Since he assumed power at the Black House he has not stopped the movement of military fleets from one place to another to terrorise people by a show of force and the silencing of any (?dissenting) voice and the silencing of any voice calling for freedom and happiness of mankind.

Jana editor stressed that these stances by a madman are not strange. A man who showed his lack of decency ruling a debate with his opposition in 1984 by saying he was prepared to anything so that America continues to be master of the world even if this was at the expense of the whole world, with it remaining the sole state in the world. He sent his strategic bombers to kill innocent children in their beds in Tripoli and Banghazi. It is he who now is actively killing the revolutionaries of South Africa in support of apartheid following his embargo on Nicaragua in support of the Somoza gangs which kill those longing for independence. After he bombed the villages and towns of Lebanon, he is today sounding the war drums in readiness to attack Moscow, the capital of peace using the episode of the American spy as a pretext to launch a war of destruction.

Jana international affairs editor added "Reagan is now threatening the Soviet Union with reprisals and the marching on the biggest capital of peace to confirm his hate for peace itself and prove that he is really a mad man blinded by the stick of Zionist Mosad so as to avoid committing a new sin as Nero did when he burnt Rome. He added saying that the drums of war that started to beat in the direction of Moscow calls upon us to alert the world's public opinion and the peace-loving forces to what mad dog Reagan is committing and to the need for a call towards an international action to prevent the whole world from falling into an abyss that will leave nothing.

MAURITANIA

PRC Delegation Begins Visit to Nouakchott

Led by Zheng Tuobin

LD160545 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] This afternoon a Chinese Government delegation led by the Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived in the capital. The delegation was met at the airport by a delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaya, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment. [office as heard] [passage omitted]

Taya Receives Delegation

AB161820 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, this morning received in audience the Chinese delegation that arrived in our country yesterday led by Zheng Tuobin, the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The audience took place in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaye, CMSN member and minister of equipment; [title as heard] Ahmed Yessa Ethmane Ould Sidi, minister of fisheries and maritime economy; our ambassador to Beijing, (Gadana Youssouf), and the PRC ambassador to Nouakchott, His Excellency [name indistinct] [passage indistinct]

N'Diaye, Tuobin Discuss Economics

LD170310 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Alioune N'Diaye, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of equipment, signed this morning together with Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign and trade relations, the documents concerning the handing over of the friendship port to our country. Following the signing ceremony, the Chinese minister spoke, praising the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and hoping that the port would contribute to the development of the Mauritanian economy. Finally, the Chinese minister praised the efforts exerted by our country and what it had provided for the port. Then Lt Col Brahim Alione N'Diaye replied, saying he seized the opportunity to thank the Chinese delegation for its expertise and efforts in the implementation of this great achievement, and hailed Chinese-Mauritanian friendship. [passage omitted]

Port Inaugurated

LD190840 Nouakohott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning, Colonel Maaouiya Ahmed Ould Sid Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, inaugurated the deep water port that was constructed by PRC in our country. The inauguration ceremonies were attended by the CMSN and government members, who are present in the capital, and the Chinese delegation headed by the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the diplomatic missions accredited to our country, in addition to the Mauritanian-Chinese Friendship Society and numerous senior dignitaries. [passage omitted]

The friendship port, which was inaugurated today, cost 13 billion ouguiyas, supplied by PRC as a loan to our country to be paid off over 50 years with a 10-year grace period. Five hundred Mauritanian workers and 500 Chinese workers worked on this port.

Interior Minister States Position On 'Underground'

LD132143 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 13 Sep 86

["Text" of statement by Djamil Abdellahi, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and interior minister, to the national press "this evening" — read by announcer]

[Text] Citizens, some months ago a group of 20 misled persons, working secretely, sought to create an atmosphere of poisoned propaganda to undermine the values and foundations of our society, that is our national unity, by spreading hatred and confusion by way of all means at their disposal. Within that framework, in June 1986 the underground group drew up a document that contained forged information incompatible with the aspirations of our people and the higher interests of our country. The document, that was first distributed abroad, spread hatred and confusion.

The objective of the group was to divide our people and plant hatred and bad intentions among their ranks. The group demonstrated its desire to exploit the good intentions of honest and peaceful citizens. Thereby the group established an organizational base on which it relied in its activities.

The group had funds, and some of these funds have been seized. The group intended to practice violence in its activities, and to achieve that end the group held contacts abroad. These persons have now admitted the incidents and they will be referred to the courts in the near future.

The spread of freedoms and granting citizens such freedoms, constituted since 12 December 1984, continues to be an irrevocable decision for the state in dealing with its citizens, but through the strict protection of that choice against all attacks.

Let everyone know that justice will be established, God willing, and that criminals will always bear the consequences of that which they sow, whatever the circumstances. Force will continue to be the prerogative of the law so as to serve the interests of our people within the framework of a strong and respected state that guarantees the freedoms of citizens and works for the country's higher interests.

SUDAN

UN Office To Proceed With Food Airlift To South

JN191113 Khartoum SUNA in English
1045 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 19 (SUNA) — The United Nations emergency operation office in Sudan in collaboration with the voluntary organizations is currently preparing for airlifting quantities of food an medical relief stuffs to the southern region.

The office information official said in a statement that despite the warning of Col. John Garang's movement to down any plane that enters the airspace of the south, the airlifting of food relief will continue for "we are convinced that it is a humanitarian mission" he said.

Security situation in the Equatoria administrative area is better now where efforts are being exerted for dispatching food stuffs to the area via Zaire, the official explained.

Al-Mahdi Speaks on Peace Efforts, Other Issues

JN181122 Khartoum SUNA in English
1018 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 18, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi last night reiterated his government's commitment to peaceful dialogue but maintained that SPLM rebels led by Col. Garang had resorted to attack unarmed civilians and instigated tribal conflicts.

In a symposium organized by the Ummah Party the prime minister cited the peaceful endeavours being exerted by the government to put an end to the civil war in the south Sudan.

Al-Mahdi touched on the current harsh conditions of living and the security issues saying that his government had inherited heavy burdens from the former transitional government of Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The government had succeeded to make available the agricultural inputs and stressed that the current agricultural season would be promising if the problem of pests could be combated, Al-Mahdi said before the symposium.

The premier branded the defunct regime of ousted president Numayri "cancer network" which could be able to dominate through its tributaries and underlinks all the government's institutions.

The premier noted that the attorney-general and bar association were delegated to work out new legislations in a bid to get rid of the defunct May regime of ousted Numayri "nightmare" laws.

Al-Mahdi stressed that Sudan's new history would be opened following the removal of the remnants of the defunct May regime.

The premier disclosed that he would confer today with the new nominees for the posts of regional governors but he did not reveal their names.

Speaking in the symposium, member of Politburo of the party 'Abd al-Rahman Nuqudallah lashed out at the Islamic National Front [INF], the main group of opposition in the parliament, and said it misabused mosques and some banks.

In an apparent purport to the INF, Nuqudallah warned that some political parties are trying to make sedition, instigate riots and impede the government efforts. He made it straight out that the Islamic National Front has "bad practices" but cautioned that the Ummah Party which has the majority in parliament is capable of safeguarding the achievements of the masses and protecting democracy.

Views Foreign Policy, Southern War

JN161807 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept, 16 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today confirmed the privacy of Sudanese-Egyptian relations but said the former regime of ousted Numayri had exploited them for political propaganda.

Al-Mahdi in a statement before a conference for the Sudanese students in Egypt here today reiterated that his government had adopted a policy for liquidating the institutions of integration which had been created by the former regime.

These institutions will be replaced by new ones competent to serve the interests of the two peoples, the prime minister told the students.

The government will try to unravel the bottlenecks in production, alleviate burden of living and reconsider channels of good distribution, he said.

He disclosed that his government will liquidate the banks which have worked in depleting the markets of necessary goods.

On the southern Sudanese civil war Al-Mahdi said the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA are implementing foreign conspiracies against Sudan.

The continuing war in the south poses a danger to the democratic rule on which the people consensusly agreed, he added.

On foreign policy Al-Mahdi said his government has put into sound course the relations with the Soviet Union and sisterly Libya after [they had] been marred by the former regime. The government will maintain balanced relations with the two major world blocs.

Finally Al-Mahdi assured the students that his government will spare no efforts for the sake of solving the problems of the students.

U.S. Envoy Said To Welcome Mediation Offer on Libya

JN181511 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1442 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Sep (SUNA) — The U.S. ambassador in Khartoum has welcomed any efforts to end tension in relations between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the U.S. This came in a press statement today by State Council Vice Chairman Idris al-Banna following a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. Al-Banna said this welcome follows his offer of Sudanese mediation in this regard. Tension in Libyan-U.S. relations has become very serious recently after the United States twice carried out air raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Al-Banna said his talks with the ambassador dealt with bilateral relations. Al-Banna added the ambassador expressed his country's appreciation for democratic developments in Sudan and stressed the continuation of U.S. economic aid.

Al-Banna pointed out that he briefed the U.S. ambassador on Sudan's foreign policy, based on nonaligned principles and balanced relations with the big powers, and that this policy seeks peace and stability in the world and the region and in Sduan in particular. State Council member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abd Yasin also attended the meeting.

JANA Sees Al-Qadhdhafi Role in Radio SPLA Silence

LD181214 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1235 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Sep (JANA) — The Sudanese newspaper *Al-Siyasah* has reported that the radio of John Garang stopped broadcasting as from the day before yesterday.

The paper said in its issue of today that this was the result of efforts exerted by the brother leader [Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] in the interest of the Sudanese people.

Sudanese popular circles have praised the leader of the revolution's efforts for the sake of unity and Sudanese cohesion.

The circles expressed their admiration for the leader of the revolution who stands firmly on the side of the Sudanese people, and highly praised his stands, affirming Sudan's love and admiration for him.

Official on Radio SPLA Shutdown

EA182211 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik, member of the head of states council, has said: It is meaningless to drag the Constituent Assembly into condemning John Garang. The downing of the aircraft was condemned by all parties at the time and such an attempt will turn our constitutional legislative organ into one dealing with reaction. He added: We expect a great (?contribution) from the Constituent Assembly regarding the issue of dialogue and peace, and not for it to wage a war of words with Garang because that will only help to widen the differences.

On repeated reports that Garang's radio has been stopped through Al-Qadhdhafi's mediation with Mengistu, he said: We msut not preempt the difficult task that Al-Qadhdhafi promised to undertake in the interests of peace in Sudan and strengthening understanding between us and neighboring Ethiopia. Dr Pacifico stressed that the government's first and last conviction is that there can be no victor in the war of the south and that the war cannot end without dialogue. His excellency expressed the hope that the emotional atmosphere which resulted from the regrettable incident of the downing of the aircraft will dissipate so that dialogue and cooperation for peace are resumed to end the tragedy of war in the south. On the appointment of governors of southern regions, Dr Pacifico explained that the available option

— without violating the constitution — is for the prime minister to appoint a president of the high executive council and governors of the three regions in accordance with the powers which the constitution confers on him.

Foreign Minister Notes 'Shift' in U.S. Relations

JN141042 Khartoum SUNA in English
1016 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text)0 Khartoum, Sept. 14, (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi said that the Sudanese-U.S. relations are currently witnessing a shift from the monotonous stage which had been overwhelming the relations before the break out of the popular uprising.

In press statements today Al-Hindi pointed that the Americans had received Sudan's new foreign orientations with great understanding after they realized that Sudan cannot side with it or against it.

Al-Hindi affirmed that tangible rapprochement is obviously noticed between Sudan and the European Economic Community EEC which he said started rendering aids in great quantities to Sudan.

Al-Mahdi Sends Congratulatory Cable to Mengistu

JN141645 Khartoum SUNA in English
1620 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 14 (SUNA) — The Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has dispatched a congratulatory cable to President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia on the occasion of the celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of ousting former Ethiopian emperor.

Interior Minister Denies Aggression Against Uganda

JN181754 Khartoum SUNA in English
1738 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 18 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn denied any aggressive activity from the Sudanese territories against Uganda.

Following his meeting with member of the Supreme Council Dr Pacifico Lado, Al-Husayn said in a press statements that Sudan is ready to discuss any proposals or measures with Uganda to maintain peace on their joint borders. Sudan was committed to the resolutions of the regional African summit held recently in Kenya which prevent any aggression activity from the territories of any country against another, Al-Husayn said. Concerning his visit to Uganda which will begin tomorrow, Al-Husayn said that the visit will discuss bilateral [words indistinct] to dispell the Ugandans' doubts on Sudan's stance towards them. It is to be recalled that the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has frequently accused Sudan of assisting the military troops opposing Museveni's government.

In his expected visit to Uganda, the interior minister will be accompanied by the chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, representative from the Foreign Ministry and a representative from the security organ.

Appeals for Refugee Assistance

JN141653 Khartoum SUNA in English
1616 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 14 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn today appealed to the world community to assist Sudan in harbouring refugees and said they created shortage in socio-economic services in eastern Sudan.

Al-Husayn, who is also the chairman of the National Council for Refugees Welfare, in a statement before a workshop on refugees warned against the negative effects ensued by the large number of refugees in eastern Sudan adding they created economic, social and security problems.

The workshop, which is organized by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in collaboration with the Sudanese Refugee Commission, was held under the slogan of future of refugees in eastern Sudan.

Another official, however, said influx of refugees to the towns has created critical shortage in services in these towns. The workshops, which will last until Sep 18, are due to discuss several work papers covering refugees health, education, administration water supply and other development services. It is to be recalled that eastern Sudan is billeting about 800000 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees.

AFP: Numayri Appearance on Egyptian TV Protested

NC131656 Paris AFP in English
1642 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 13 (AFP) — The Sudanese Government has made an official protest to the Egyptian Government over the screening of a television documentary showing deposed President Ja'far Numayri, who is living in exile in Egypt, officials said here on Saturday. Cairo was said to have apologised for the programme, which an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said had been broadcast due to a "technical fault." The showing of the film on Egyptian television coincided with a visit to Sudan by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi — an arch-enemy of both Egypt and ex-president Numayri [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Presents Draft Budget

JN181805 Khartoum SUNA in English
1745 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 18 (SUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Dr Bashir 'Umar has today presented before the Constitutent Assembly (parliament) the country's draft general and development budgets for the fiscal year 1986-87.

The total of the general expenditure for this year was put at 5 billion and 542 million pounds, including 3 billion and 616 million pounds for running expenditure and one billion and 380 millions for development while 25 million pounds and 520 millions were devoted respectively for investment and foreign debts services, the minister explained.

He added that the budget revenues are estimated at 2 billion and 683 million pounds pointing out that the expected deficit in the balance of payment has reached 608 million dollars. Debts during the current 1986 amounted to 418 [words indistinct] 208 million dollars of which would be paid, the minister asserted.

Describes Talks in Saudi Arabia

JN151904 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 15 SUNA — Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar, who returned here yesterday after a visit to Saudi Arabia described his talks with the Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl as fruitful and successful.

In a press statement here today 'Umar said that a joint group between the two countries was formed from bank officials business men and the private sector to review the issues which have been discussed by the two ministers particularly issues related to trade exchange between the two countries and that for their implementation within the few coming months.

The Sudanese-Saudi talks also touched on the combatting of smuggling between the two countries and the two sides agreed to exchange information about this issue between concerned bodies in the two countries.

The minister pointed that the Sudanese side had found great understanding from officials at the Saudi Finance Ministry and the Saudi Fund for Development explaining that the fund has pledged to back Sudan in all fields of investment.

In this regard the Saudi fund has adopted an initiative on inviting all Arab funds and financial institutions to a conference agreed to be held in Saudi Arabia next November to discuss the issue of backing Sudan in all fields particularly in the agricultural investment he said. He went on saying that his meetings with Saudi officials had affirmed that the government's new economic orientation has started returning the Arab investor's confidence on Sudan which had bitterly been damaged during the defunct regime.

The two sides have agreed to set up committees and technical work teams to follow up what had been reached during the visit he added. It is worth noting that during the visit the finance minister met with the Saudi crown prince and conveyed him a verbal message from Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Islamic Front Withdraws From Parliament Session

JN181127 Khartoum SUNA in English
1016 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, sept 18, (SUNA) — The Sudanese parliament yesterday ajourned its session for the second time due to the incomplete normal quorum after the withdrawal of the main opposition group, the Islamic National Front, (INF).

The INF's withdrawal was apparently in retaliation to a previous pull back by the government MP's from the assembly when an INF MP, Tuesday, presented a proposal to the assembly seeking condemnation of John Garang for the downing, 16 of last Aug., of a Sudan Airway passenger plane killing all sixty-three people on board. Yesterday the INF was provided with a chance to retaliate when the government MP's sought the session for discussing the budget statement.

It is to be recalled however that the assembly quorum as specified by the transitional constitution, is 133 members.

It is also to be noted that the two main parties forming the government have about 165 MP's in the constituent assembly which means the session could have been held even if the INF was to withdraw its 50 MP's from the session.

The majority block has to improve the performance of its members. said MP and Secretary General of the Sudanese Communist Party Ibrahim Nuqud. He argued that the INF, by introducing the issue of condemnation of SPLA leader John Garang, was intending to embarrass the government. "They are not seeking the condemnation itself" he asserted. The blame should not be laid on the INF since the session of yesterday could have been held had the government MP's been keen to attend the session, INF member and leader of the opposition group 'Ali 'Uthman M. Taha echoed. [passage indistinct]

Anya Nya-II Condemns Al-Qadhdhafi Praise for Garang

JN131817 Khartoum SUNA in English
1743 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, sept 13 (SUNA) — Member of the ANYA NYA-II politburo Moth Lowak has condemned the Libyan leader's describing John Garang as a revolutionist. In a statement to SUNA today Lowak pointed out that Garang does not fight for the sake of Sudan's independence as he claimed but for the sake of killing innocent people and for foreign interests and golas. If Col. Garang is realy a revoltutionist then why did he shoot down a civilian airliner, he asked.

Lowak called on Al-Qadhdhafi not to back terrorists like Garang. He pointed out that we know that Garang is not ready for dialogue because he is not free in making independent decisions and interprets why he is still indiscriminately killing innocent people [sentence as received] He urged Al-Qadhdhafi to work for convincing Garang to stop the civil war. Anya Nya-II is a military group backing the central government in its war against the rebel forces of Col. John Garang in southern Sudan.

Radio SPLA: Nation at 'Critical Turning Point'

EA141138 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Peace Could Still Have a Chance in Sudan"]

[Text] When Al-Sadiq finally came to the helm of political power in the country, only very few if any keen observers of the Sudanese political scene could make a bleak prognostication of Sudan's future fortunes. There was a general feeling of optimism that Sudan had made a turn for the better. That hope of stability and prosperity now seems to be quickly fading. In spite of the advent of another era of democracy has proved something of a riddle to external observers, but the Sudanese, who are familiar with the complexities of their problems, have never for one moment entertained the illusion that mere change of faces would solve their problems. [sentence as heard]

The belief that Sudan would finally heave itself up from the doldrums with the ascendency of Al-Sadiq was and had always been a myth revolving around Al-Sadiq himself. This [word indistinct] enlightened, reform minded Islamic politician and a pro-Western moderate, Al-Sadiq represented what many see as the ultimate political choice in a country with its peculiar ethnic, political, and religious kaleidoscope. With his credentials, the world has come to regard Al-Sadiq as the only political figure capable of steering the middle ground considered by some to be the stability and progress of Sudan.

Despite all the positive impressions Al-Sadiq has made on the outside world, the fact remains that Sudan's intractable problems have always defied solutions, even though Al-Sadiq's appearance at the center stage of Sudan's politics is by no means his first. He has been a prime minister once, but he failed to make any appreciable impact on the course of events.

The reason why the obstacles to solving the problems of the country appear so insurmountable certainly transcends personalities. Since the dawn of independence regimes have come and gone but the fundamental problems have persisted. These regimes had failed in their bid to tackle these problems, because they have failed to diagnose them correctly. Instead of admitting that the core of the problem is the present power structure which has traditionally excluded the majority of Sudanese from the political process, the successive minority clique regimes of Khartoum have sought without much success to treat a potentially terminal disease with pain killers. The armed rebellions that have erupted in Sudan since 1955 in protest at institutionalized inequality have never been given serious attention by the central government. Rather than contending with such a phenomenon as a manifestation of popular discontent that should be given appropriate political remedies, Khartoum have been responding at times with brutal military force and at others with shameless offers of posts and positions to those who have taken up arms against it as a result of legitimate grievances it has failed to address.

It is amazing that Al-Sadiq should come to power with the hope of seeking a stable government, but without having learned any useful political lessons from the past. The Sudanese masses, who have always acquiesced in the way others have been managing their affairs, have now chilled. They have acquired a level of consciousness which keeps telling them that something is seriously amiss with their country and that it is for them to act [as heard] it right. The popular struggle of the Sudanese people has gathered momentum and will be hard to keep in check. Khartoum's rulers should know that what they have seen is just the tip of the iceberg.

Al-Sadiq committed the great error of underrating the magnitude of the problems that would eventually face him when he assumed office. For one reason or another he assumed that if he could cruise to the premiership through the ballot box, the rest would be easy. He entertained the notion that his own personal image abroad would assure him of sufficient financial backing to ease Sudan out of the economic crisis. Meanwhile, he believed that he could cash in on his new era of democracy to persuade the SPLM/SPLA to abandon its struggle and join in the political process.

The international community has come to realize that as long as the present war continues it would always gobble up any funds handed to Khartoum as soon as they were made available. This has done little to boost the image and credibility of Khartoum. On the other hand, Khartoum's version of democracy has proved lacking in substance. In the course of struggle to oust Numayri, which for the SPLM/SPLA was to be a prelude to genuine change, Al-Sadiq came to be a sympathizer of the movement. However, when he himself took the reins of power he bitterly criticized the SPLM/SPLA for sticking to its guns. The prime minister charged that with the fall of Numayri the raison d'etre, that is to say the reason for SPLA's existence, had ceased and therefore the continuation of the movement's struggle was unwarranted and consequently deserving of condemnation.

His conclusion was obviously based on the wrong premise that Numayri's autocratic rule per se was the target of the war as a person [as heard] was merely the symbol of an obnoxious system of rule that has retarded the rise of the country which should have been a towering — political, as well as economic — giant in our part of the globe instead of the dwarf it now is. Numayri was just another link in the chain of the successive minority clique system the SPLM/SPLA has vowed to dismantle.

At the end of the transitional period Al-Sadiq was so obsessed with the desire to seize power, which he feared would slip from his grasp if he did not move quickly enough, that he altogether ignored the SPLA's call for the need to forge a national democratic consensus on the fundamental problems of sudan first and foremost.- This call was brushed aside and impartial elections in which the SPLM/SPLA understandably could not be a part were hastily arranged and completed. Predictably Al-Sadiq emerged victorious and began accusing the SPLA of being opposed to democracy.

The charge is certainly unfounded. The SPLM/SPLA cherishes democracy as much as anyone else, provided it is genuine democracy. The [word indistinct] of any [word indistinct] which purports to be a democracy should be gauged by its content rather than form. For the SPLM/SPLA democracy regardless of the label it carries, whether parliamentary, socialist, or otherwise, should offer the broadest possible base for popular participation in the decision-making process. Sudan's political experience clearly indicates that neither in the past nor at present has the country had a (?phase) true democracy. under Numayri the Sudanese masses were forced to operate within a virtual 1-man dictatorship that had donned the cloak of democracy. The political process within the framework of Numayri, SSU or Sudanese Socialist Union, was a sham exercise in demcoracy, because, although that organization attracted large numbers of people into its ranks the real power really remained firmly vested in Numayri himself.

An incisive look at Al-Sadiq's much-acclaimed democracy will reval that it is also another mock experiment. Sudan's present parliamentary democracy almost defeats the very ideal of democracy, because it hinges on a couple of family-dominated organizations, which are political monopolies rather than political parties. The deliberate exclusion by the traditional parties of the trade unions and the rural forces from the political pocess in Sudan is an attempt to undermine the very democracy which the Ummah Party claims it is out to uphold and promote. When vital sectors of our community, who have the legitimate right to have a say in governing the country, are kept out of the political arena then we are making a mockery of democracy, especially when the trade unions and the other rural-based political organizations were the main driving forces behind the March/April popular uprising.

Sudan has now reached a critical turning point. The need for the forces of peace and progress to triumph decisively over the forces of war and stagnation as never been more urgent than it now is. The forces of the glorious March/April popular uprising, the SPLM/SPLA included, are now called upon to come even closer to one another in order to overcome the dangerous challenge posed by the minority clique regime of Khartoum in its unpatriotic and arrogant decision to halt the peace process. The Khartoum government has been contributing to the cause of peace solely by paying lip service, meanwhile carrying out hectic military preparations behind the scene.

The Koka Dam Declaration, which enjoys the wholehearted support and unflinching dedication of the overwhelming majority of Sudan's political forces, stands as the monumental achievement by all those who love peace, because it holds the key to what could be the first broad and comprehensive dialogue among the Sudanese people. To miss the golden chance of bringing the provisions of the Koka Declaration to fruition would be tantamount to an irretrievable loss and a fatal blow to Sudan.

It is now crystal clear that Al-Sadiq entangled himself in the Koka Dam peace process very much against his will, because he had hoped that his ability to create the impression that his system would be capable of negotiating with the SPLM/SPLA would bolster his chances of becoming prime minister. As soon as he had secured this position, he became actively engaged in putting hurdles before the proposed national constitutional conference instead of working to implement the Koka Dam provisions in order to realize the constitutional conference. The SPLM/SPLA demonstrated its keeness to help the conference by readily giving its approval to Al-Sadiq's linkage of cease-fire and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Al-Sadiq for his part appeared untouched by this encouraging spirit and he responded by trying to circumvent the Koka Dam Declaration by insisting that the SPLM/SPLA and the rest of the signatories to that declaration had not indicated what the substitute to the September Shariah laws of 1983 should be. The SPLM/SPLA's commitment to secularism in Sudan is unquestionable. Al-sadiq's desire to remove other obstacles to the national constitutional conference, such as the defence part, is only a loophole. For all his bellicose rhetoric, the SPLM/SPLA knows that Al-Sadiq cannot bite. We know this ture intentions and consequently we have pushed the carpet from under his feet by checking all his aggressive military maneuvers. Khartoum knows quite well that its besieged troops in war zone one will continue to wear down gradually. Meanwhile it looks on helplessly. Al-Sadiq will continue to shake his fist menacingly at us from Khartoum and make other threatening gestures, but the fact remains that there is very little he can do militarily to reverse the trend in his favor.

Al-Sadiq has veered considerably from the path of peace, but because peace is [more] precious than everything else, it can never be too late for him to move right back on track. This could be done by adhering strictly to both the letter and spirit of the Koka Dam Declaration. Neither Al-Sadiq nor other political groupings should be scared of the Koka Dam declaration as if it were a ghost. This document is not going to oust the present government overnight. All that it is intended to achieve is to lay the groundwork for a dialogue, which may or may not bear fruit.

People's Armed Forces Deter Attack on Kapoeta

JN181744 Khartoum SUNA in English
1735 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Juba (Sydan) Sept. 18 (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have deterred last Thursday an attack by the rebels of Col. John Garang on Kapoeta town, southern Sudan, and killed 63 of the outlaws and arrested others, the Military Governor of the Equatoria Region Gen Peter Sirilo said here today in a press release. The People's Armed Forces also captured some weapons from the outlaws and a huge quantity of ammunition, Sirilo said.

On the other hand leader of the popular militia at Kapoeta area said that the popular militia, in collaboration with the People's Armed Forces, were able to protect the area from rebels attacks. The militia had cleared the area from from the mines planted by the outlaws, he said adding that they could attack the camps of the outlaw in [word indistinct] area on the Sudanese-Kenyan borders. The militia had captured SAM-7 missiles from the rebels last June, he said.

Anya Nya-II Claims Blunting of SPLA Offensive

JN151811 Khartoum SUNA in English
1756 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 15, (SUNA) The rebel forces of Col. John Garang have launched an offensive against a camp of the, Anya Nya-II troops which are fighting along with the Armed Forces against rebels, a statement released here today by the Armed Forces General Command said. The statement added that the

Anya Nya-II troops - named friendly troops - have repulsed the attack inflicting heavy casualties on the aggressors. Citizens in the region are still chasing the fled rebels, the statement said. 120 Kalashnikov guns were seized by the Anya Nya forces, the statement added.

Radio SPLA Reports Recent Combat Operations

10 Government Troops Killed 5 Sep

EA161547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] An SPLA task force composed of forces from Twik Twik,Tiger, and Hadid [Battalions] under command of Captain Peter Wesponyi shelled and raided Aryaks enemy garrison on 5 September 1986. Our correspondent in the area says that more than 10 enemy soldiers have been killed and many others wounded. The enemy soldiers suffered substantial material loss. [passage omitted]

Captured Excavator Destroyed

EA171507 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Two unidentified aircraft not belonging to the Sudan Air Force bombed and completely destroyed on 12th September, 1986, the CCI [French-owned construction company] Jonglei canal bucket-wheel excavator. It is to be recalled that SPLA forces overran the Sudan Army garrison that was guarding the bucket-wheel last March, capturing it undamaged. Since then the SPLA has been guarding the bucket-wheel because of the movement's awareness of the future need for the machine which has now been completely demolished.

A spokesman for the SPLA High Command has profoundly regretted the action which he described as an act of sheer vandalism. The spokesman said that the destruction of such an expensive [piece of] equipment which the Sudan and other concerned countries would need to complete the correct version [as heard]of the Jonglei canal in the near future was totally uncalled for. He added that Khartoum and its friends who owned the two aircraft must be held responsible and accountable for the wanton wrecking of the bucket-wheel excavator.

Forces Occupy Six Equatorian Areas

EA171732 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] SPLA forces have now occupied Tali, Amadi, Mundri, Rokon, Terakeka and Megiri areas of Equatoria. The SPLM-SPLA correspondentin western Equatoria said that citizens in the whole of Mundri area have accorded the SPLA a very cordial reception. An initial number of 100 recruits in the area have already joined the SPLA for military training and many more are expected to join. The movement's leadership has heartily welcomed the new recruits to the ranks of the rest of the freedom fighters in the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Defense Communique Announces Death in Air Accident

LD181243 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Tunisian National Defense Ministry has issued the following communique:

A squadron of three fighter planes took off yesterday from Sidi Ahmed Port at Bizerta for intercept and combat exercises within the framework of special on-the-spot training and the enhancement of vigilance. During the exercises, one of the three planes split from the squadron, having lost one wing which caused it to lose its balance and fall into the sea 100 meters west of Galite Island.

The other two planes continued to fly over the scene to help rescue workers pinpoint the spot where the plane went down.

Immediately following the accident, three Tunisian warships and helicopters moved to the scene. Divers from them managed to discover the remains of the plane and found that the pilot was killed.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Official Claims 6 Moroccans Killed in Raid

LD182246 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Minister has announced that a unit of the Saharan People's Army attacked two bases of the Morroccan occupying forces on Tuesday at Maira in the region of Safsiya. The unit ambushed a patrol in charge of checking (?tracks) within the wall. The Moroccan occupying forces sustained 6 dead and 17 injured as a result of these operations.

BURUNDI

CPC Delegation Arrives in Bujumbura

EA181244 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] An important delegation from the Chinese Communist Party [CPC] led by Jiang Jiangqing, deputy director of the party's International Relations Department, arrived in Bujumbura yesterday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Unity for National Progress Party [UPRONA]. [passage omitted] The aim of the visit is to reinforce the long-standing good relations that exist between the CPC and UPRONA. [passage omitted]

CAR

Government Reportedly Not To Renew Ties With Israel

AB181618 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, 18 Sep (AFP) — The CAR "does not intend to establish diplomatic relations with Israel," it was said today in Bangui by a sources close to the Presidency of the Republic.

There are "no contacts under way in this regard between the CAR and the Israeli authorities and the CAR will continue to meet its commitments to countries which understand its problems," the same source explained.

"Our foreign policy is based on good relations with our neighbors and our particularly privileged ties with France because the understanding between the two countries is total," the source further said, adding that the CAR "appreciates the attitude of the Arab countries which have proved their trust in our economy by investing in the country."

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Arab funds, especially from the Kuwaiti development fund, will be provided for the construction of the Mbali hydroelectric dam (13 billion CFA francs — 1 CFA franc equals Fr0.02). The dam will help meet the increasing demand in electric power in the district of the CAR capital.

The CAR had been cited as one of the black African countries likely to resume diplomatic relations with Israel in the wake of the resumption of ties between Cameroon and Israel late in August.

GABON

Bongo Says No to Renewed Ties With Israel

AB181450 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] began its 2d day of its deliberations. Considering the importance of the speech made at the opening session by President El Hadj Omar Bongo, secretary general and founder of the PDG, we would like to come back to some aspects of his speech — Gabon's economic future, the call for diversification of the nation's resources in the face of international crisis, small and medium-sized enterprise, agriculture, and Israel. [passage omitted]

In the political field, the secretary general and founder of the PDG, El Hadj Omar Bongo, reiterated his adherence to the OAU and Nonaligned Movement resolutions concerning South Africa.

The second political issue concerned Israel. He reiterated Gabon's refusal to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel:

[Begin Bongo recording] Concerning Israel, I would like to tell you once again, comrade militants and participants in the congress, that Gabon has always respected its commitments. We are a member of the OAU. The OAU has taken certain measures including the breaking or suspension of our relations with Israel; and this is what we did. As long as the OAU does not say we are free to do so, Gabon will follow the commitment it took within the OAU. But that does not mean we will condemn those who have renewed relations with Israel; we will not condemn anybody. If that country is a friend we can go there; it does not bother me to go to any friendly country which has taken the sovereign decision to renew its relations with Israel. This is purely a sovereign matter.

But I would like to ask international journalists, and particularly French reporters, if they are in this hall, that they should stop saying: After such and such a country, it will be the turn of Gabon to renew its relations with Israel. I say, no and no! They should stop mentioning Gabon's name with countries which will resume their relations with Israel. Gabon will resume its relations within the framework of the process defined by the OAU. This should be quite clear to everybody. [applause] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Cabinet Hails 'Anti-Imperialist' Ties With DPRK

AB172110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Wednesday, 17 September 1986, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. [passage omitted] After having listened with great interest to the end-of-mission report by the comrade minister of equipment, who led the Burkinabe delegation to the conference on peace and demilitarization of the Korean peninsula in Pyongyang, the cabinet expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the revolutionary DPRK people toward the peaceful reunification and the independence of Korea as well as for the special attention paid to our delegation among hundreds of others. This, once again, testifies to the excellence of our anti-imperialist relations. [passage omitted]

GAMBIA

Jawara Says IPC Seeking Solution to Gulf War

AB171016 Dakar PANA in English 0954 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Banjul, 17 Sept (GINS/PANA) — Gambia's President Dawda Jawara has said the Islamic Peace Committee (IPC) will continue to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war now in its seventh year.

Jawara, who is the current chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee said there was no option open to the committee at the moment except to pursue opportunities for peace talks between the belligerents.

Concerning reports of fresh initiatives by the Nonaligned Movement to appoint a committee to mediate in the Gulf war, he said as chairman of the IPC, he would welcome any efforts from any quarter aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis.

On the Middle East question and relations with Israel, Jawara said The Gambia's position had not changed, as there was still a lot to be done to resolve the Palestinian question and the overall problem of the Middle East.

"As far as The Gambia is concerned we have to see a lot of movement towards a solution of the Middle East problem, particularly the problem of the Palestinians before we can reconsider our position as regards diplomatic relations with Israel," he said.

Concerning African states which have reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel, he said they were sovereign independent states and that they had a right to establish or break relations with any state.

GUINEA

France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit, Departs

AB181813 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] After a visit of less than 24 hours, French President Francois Metterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, Guy Penne, left our country this evening. Prior to his departure, Guy Penne granted our reporter, Almamy Barry, an interview in which he took stock of his brief visit.

[Begin Penne recording] The purpose of my visit was first to convey a fraternal message from the president of the French Republic to President Lansana Conte and also to prepare for the visit President Mitterrand will soon make to Guinea. One of the objectives of President Mitterrand during his 7-year tenure of office was to visit all the francophone African countries. Some countries including Guinea are still to be visited by the president. This is why within the framework of his trip to Lome to attend the France-Africa conference, he will come to Guinea, then go to Mali and Burkina Faso. Of course, during his official visit to Guinea, a number of issues will be discussed — that is issues concerning bilateral cooperation and those that might be of interest for the two heads of state when they meet. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ghanaian Group Arrives To Review Joint Agreements

AB181043 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Soon after the departure of the French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser, Guy Penne, a large Ghanaian delegation arrived in our country. The aim of its visit is to review all the agreements signed between Guinea and Ghana. Dr Don Arthur, PNDC secretary in charge of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation confirmed this to our reporter, Forang Camara.

[Begin Arthur recording in English followed by French translation] The aim of this mission is to deliver a personal message to the president of the Guinean Republic. My colleagues and I will also examine various issues with our Guinean counterparts such as maritime transport, the development of (?trade), and various aspects of cooperation. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Chief of Staff Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Threats'

AB182053 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Liberian military authorities have responded to the present threats made by the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, on his recent trip around Africa. Col al-Qadhdhafi called for the overthrow of all African governments that have reestablished relations with Israel, among them Liberia, accusing them of betraying what he called the African cause. Of course, Liberia's Army is not exactly shaking in its shoes, as [word indistinct] this report cabled to the BBC by Isaac Mathews:

[Mathews] We are ready for any attempt by Col al-Qadhdhafi as it is our duty always to be prepared to protect and defend our country, Army Chief of Staff Henry Dubar said. There is no need to panic in the face of Col al-Qadhdhafi's threats, because the Liberian Armed Forces are on a 24-hour alert, ready to protect the lives and property of all individuals residing within the (?Liberian quarters).

General Dubar said the state of alert of the Liberian Army was not because of Col al-Qadhdhafi's threats but was primarily due to the political situation within the country. We don't want to be caught unawares again. When you make a mistake, you learn from it, he said, referring to the coup attempt of November 12, 1985. He did not take Col al-Qadhdhafi seriously, because he said: As professional men, when we want to do something like that, we do not make so much noise about it. But we cannot take Al-Qadhdhafi for granted.

Asked whether Liberia was capable of defending itself from an air attack, the chief of staff said the defense pact with the United States had been in force even before you and I were born, and that the pact meant that Liberia is protected by air, land, and sea by the United States. In the event of an external attack, he declared, we are able to defend ourselves until the American forces arrive.

In a message to President Samuel Doe, the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, described as courageous, Liberia's defense of the United States at the recent Nonalignment [as heard] Movement conference in Harare. [words indistinct] President Reagan noted, from your defense of the United States is in the best tradition of our two countries' friendly relations.

Kpoto Further Denies Johnson-Sirleaf Allegations

AB172228 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Senator Keikura Kpoto has described as cheap politics Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's allegation in a BBC broadcast yesterday that he had threatened her life. In an interview with BBC's "Network Africa", quoted by today's edition of the independent *Daily Observer* newspaper, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf also said she regarded the attack by a group of people on her home in [name indistinct area] as just round 1 of the implementation of Senator Kpoto's threat.

In his reaction during a press conference at his Capitol Hill office today, Senator Kpoto, who is also chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], said Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was merely using him, as chairman of the NDPL, to gain popularity at home and abroad. Senator Kpoto explained that when he heard about the planned demonstration of the so-called concerned women, he approached Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's family, including her mother and brother, to warn Mrs Sirleaf against taking part in the demonstration. He said he did this because they were next-door neighbors and because according to him, it would not be in the interest of the nation [words indistinct], especially as the government had warned against it. He said after dissuading Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf against taking part in the demonstration, he also approached Mr Robert I.E. Bright to help disuade Mrs Kessely, Mrs Jackson Doe, and Mrs Kpoleh from taking part in the demonstration. Mr Kpoto said Mrs Sirleaf later appealed to him to talk to the president to let her travel abroad and rest from politics.

He, however, admitted telling Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf that she had a bad future and that she was impatient, adding the statement was made in good faith. He denied Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf's allegation that the attack on her home was masterminded by him.

LINA [*Liberian News Agency*] quoted the NDPL chairman as saying that he decided to dissuade Mrs Sirleaf from organizing the march because of his belief in peace, unity, and reconciliation. He said he told Mrs Sirleaf at the time that it would be a bad impression if she, who professes the love of country and people, could be the cause of the death and destruction of properties of these very people.

Senator Kpoto then used the occasion to appeal to all Liberians not to encourage rumormongers and to stop making mountains out of mole hills. Senator Kpoto also called on Liberians to stop (?pulling and howling) and to heed President Samuel K. Doe's call for unity and reconciliation.

NIGERIA

SWAPO Leader Arrives, Urges Sanctions Against RSA

AB172240 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived in Lagos today at the start of a 4-day visit to Nigeria.

Speaking shortly on arrival, Mr Nujoma renewed his call on the international community to impose mandatory economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The SWAPO leader told correspondents at the Murtala Muhammed Airport that only mandatory economic sanctions would bring about justice in the apartheid enclave. He said he was in the country to brief President Ibrahim Babangida and the people of Nigeria on the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia. Mr Nujoma warned that no amount of killing would deter the Namibian people in their resolve to free themselves from white domination.

Government Ratifies Law of Sea Convention

AB162131 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
16 Sep 86

[Text] Nigeria has ratified the United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea. According to the *News Agency of Nigeria*, the country's instrument of ratification was received at the United Nations Secretariat, London. The convention deals with the use of the ocean regarding navigation and overflight, resource exploitation and exploration, conservation, pollution, fishing as well as shipping. It provides that activities on the seabed beyond national jurisdiction will be controlled by an international seabed authority.

NATIONAL CONCORD Hails PANA Seminar

AB180944 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* describes as a welcome development the recent seminar on the usage of *Pan-african News Agency* services. The paper sees the need to arrange, on a more frequent basis, such seminars, so that an eventual breakthrough may be reached from the deliberate disinformation being engineered by foreign news agencies about African events. The *Concord* calls on African countries to give maximum cooperation to PANA to enable it to transmit accurate and relevant information to the different parts of the continent.

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Fall Cited on Nonaligned Summit

AB172158 Dakar PANA in French 1615 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA) — The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which took place from 1 to 7 September, was [words indistinct] a "summit of maturity," Senegalese Foreign MinisterIbrahima Fall said in Dakar.

Speaking at news conference on the outcome of this meeting, Mr Fall recalled that with 25 member-states at its formation 25 years ago, the movement today has 101 members and it continues to show proof of its homogeneity and "especially its unity," as all decisions are made unanimously.

Another proof of the maturity of the nonaligned, according to Ibrahima Fall, was the fact that "in spite of all the destabilizing currents that the movement is experiencing, it has been possible to maintain and strengthen its actions in the promotion of detente, decolonization, disarmament, and development."

The eighth nonaligned summit was also the "summit of maturation," since issues such as the choice of venue for the next meeting and actions concerning the Iran-Iraq war were left to the diligence of the heads of state and foreign ministers who will try hard to find solutions over the next 2 years.

The head of the Senegalese foreign ministry expressed satisfaction with decisions adopted by the eighth summit on African, world, and economic issues, stressing particularly the "political solidarity" which was demonstrated through the desire to attain a total liberation of Africa and the elimination of apartheid.

In this regard, he recalled the decision to reactivate the movement's fund for Namibia, and the setting up of a fund of southern Africa called A.F.R.I.C.A. (initials for: Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism, and Apartheid).

After recalling decisions made on the political and economic issues that were examined, the minister declared that "Senegal favors the application of the principle of the consensus," notably concerning the choice of venue for the next summit. "The fact that we did not settle this outright is a wise decision," added Mr Fall, stressing the need to "lay fallow" a decision which has not yet reached maturity.

Questioned on the criticisms made of certain countries by the summit, Ibrahima Fall stated that if some superpowers were criticized, it is because of their attitude toward apartheid, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and New Caledonia, adding that "no superpower was singled out in the criticism."

Mr Fall, who rejected the assertion that the Nonaligned Movement was adrift, emphasized that "nonalignment is not an equidistant line of conduct in relation to one or another superpower, but it happens that it must appreciate whether such and such an action falls in line with its principles and objectives,"

[words indistinct] Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the minister first of all gave the history of the various attempts at dialogue with the Pretoria regime, which all resulted in failures.

"Africans," he added, "are not against dialogue. They insist that the regime must engage in dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the black majority, release political detainees, accept the legalization of anti-apartheid organizations, and enter into frank dialogue with the nationalists." The Senegalese minister added that what is being considered at this level as (?opposition) between African countries, is only a question of the interpretation of dialogue.

Cabinet Approves Ambassadorial Appointments

AB162117 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today, Tuesday, 16 September at 0930 at the Republican Palace under the chairmanship of Head of State Abdou Diouf. [passage omitted] The cabinet made the following individual decisions: Ousmane Camara, Senegal's ambassador to Gabon, has also been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to Sao Tome and Principe with residence in Libreville. Alhaji Amadou Thiam, Senegal's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has been appointed, in addition to his functions, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Senegal to Somalia, with residence in Riyadh, to replace Moustapha Cisse, who has been given another appointment. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Rebels Claim Cuban-Piloted Plane Downed

AU181220 Paris AFP in English 1218 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 18 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Thursday its forces had shot down a Luanda government MiG fighter and captured its Cuban pilot.

A communique delivered to the *Agence France-Presse* bureau said the aircraft was shot down last Sunday, without saying where.

UNITA also denied reports that government forces had captured Munhango, birthplace of rebel leader Jonas Savimbi and an important base for the guerrillas in their actions in the north of the country.

The communique said there had been fighting in the southeast of the country, where the government forces, backed by Soviets and Cubans, "have launched one of their greatest offensives against the regions liberated by UNITA".

Castro Emphasizes Commitment to Troop Presence

MB181432 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Republic of Cuba, has reiterated his government's desire to support the Angolan people as long as apartheid continues in South Africa. Speaking to Cubans and Angolans during his recent working visit to Angola immediately after the Harare nonaligned summit, Castro stressed the importance of Cuban internationalist troops in our country as a deterrent in southern Africa. The Cuban head of State said that the elimination of apartheid is an indispensable prerequisite for the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. The southern African states know that if Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola before apartheid is dismantled, their independence, freedom, and sovereignty will be threatened, Castro stated. The Cuban president stressed that imperialism presented linkage [preceding word in English] as a solution to the Namibian question. We now present another linkage: Apartheid must be eliminated before Cuban troops are withdrawan from Angola.

Fidel Castro clearly stated this new position when referring to the proposed Angolan-Cuban plan on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence. The plan's first phase provides for a withdrawal of the Cuban contingent to parallel three. Once elections are held in Namibia, the Angolan and Cuban Governments would draw up a schedule for the gradual reduction of Cuban internationalists in Angola until Angolan border security was guaranteed. Despite its flexibility, the Angolan Government was forced to abandon this plan in view of Pretoria's lack of interest.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Reportedly Kill 80 Bandits in Jul-Aug

MB181749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] During July and August, the Mozambican Armed Forces killed 80 armed bandits in the Massinga, Morrumbene, Homoine, and Banda Districts in Inhambane Province. According to information from the military provincial command, our forces recovered some of the population's goods and captured 38 AKM rifles, a submachine gun, and a pistol.

District Head Claims 'Bandits' Enter From Malawi

MB190742 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Less than 2 weeks ago in Zambezia Province the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 19 armed bandits and injured 6 others in operations in Tengua and Chitambe in Milange District. Six other bandits were killed in Chitambe and their bodies abandoned inside Mozambique by other criminals who fled to (Mucocoro) region in Malawi. Captain Rufino Katumiala, Milange's administrator, announced a few days ago that the bandits who operate in that district enter Mozambican territory from Malawi. The administrator of Milange was speaking at a meeting he held with Tengua's residents.

SOUTH AFRICA

Magistrate Delays Boesak Hearing Until 28 Nov

MB191040 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT
19 Sep 86

[Text] Malmesbury Sept 19 SAPA — The hearing in the Malmesbury Magistrates Court in which the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, is facing charges of subversion, has been postponed to November 28 when the charges and the final trial date will be set.

Dr Boesak is facing eight charges of subversion in terms of the Internal Security Act, arising from speeches which he made in Cape Town on August 29 last year. The magistrate, Mr A.P. Dippenaar, said the delay in bringing the case to trial had been unsatisfactory, but added that it was neither the time nor the place for him to comment on the reasons for the delay.

Earlier Mr Sidney Kentridge, SC [senior counsel] who is appearing for Dr Boesak, said the charges should be withdrawn until the attorney-general had decided on the exact nature of the charges. Mr Dippenaar said that if he had not allowed the adjournment and the charges were withdrawn, it would have resulted in further inconvenience to Dr Boesak. This is because he would then possibly have been re-arrested at a later stage and would have had to go through the whole process again.

Mr Dippenaar granted the adjournment on condition that a final date for the trial be given, and that the charge sheet be produced on November 28. The state had applied for the adjournment date to be December 8, but Mr Kentridge requested that the date be changed to November 28 because Dr Boesak was due to go on holiday on December 1.

Mr Dippenaar turned down an application by Mr Kentridge that Dr Boesak's bail of R20000 be uplifted, the conditions relaxed and he be released on his own recognisances. The magistrate said the bail had been set by another magistrate and there were no grounds on which to now change the conditions.

Police Deny Australian Charges of Spy Attempt

BK190757 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] South African police have denied that they approached an employee of the Australian Embassy in Pretoria to ask her to spy for them. The Australian ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robert Birch, last week made a formal protest to the government over the alleged approach. This report is from (Beatrice Hollier) in Johannesburg:

[Begin (Hollier) recording] Miss Vanessa Twine, a 23-year-old South African, said she was approached by a man who said he was from security. He asked her to prove her loyalty to her country by reporting confidential embassy information to him. She claimed he also approached her friend and threatened her with blackmail.

Miss Twine said she was convinced he was from the security police as he knew so much about her private life. However, the commissioner of police has now announced investigations have shown no member of the police was involved. He refused to say if the case could concern any other member of the government service. He said the police were conducting an exhaustive investigation into Miss Twine's allegation.

The Australian ambassador lodged a formal complaint with the South African Government a week ago, but an embassy spokesman said there had been no reply. [end recording]

Wife of UK Vice Consul General Disappears

MB190559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2129 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18, SAPA — Police are searching nation-wide for the wife of the British vice-consul-general who disappeared "under mysterious circumstances" from central Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Mrs Patricia Mary Matthews, 55, of De Waal Street, Brackendowns, Alberton, fell about two weeks ago, breaking her elbow and cracking two ribs. She disappeared without trace on Tuesday afternoon when she went to withdraw money in Rissik Street. She was to meet her husband, Mr S. Matthews, later that afternoon in front of the British Consulate from where they intended going home. She never turned up.

Her daughter, Joanne, 23, and her close friend, Mrs Betty Beer, tried without any success to trace her. "We phoned every hospital in the region, but our search was without success," said Mrs Beer today. Mrs Beer said Mrs Matthews cancelled an appointment with her on Tuesday morning, as Mrs Matthews wanted to go to town to choose a washing machine. She went by bus to a furniture shop in town and at about 2pm withdrew R200 from the Trust Bank.

Mrs Matthews, a market researcher and former primary school teacher, usually wears a heavy solid gold bracelet on her right wrist and was wearing a dress at the time of her disappearance. She was presumably carrying her identity document.

Pik Botha Replies to Genscher Comment on Mine Fire

MB190544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2147 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — The following is a reply from the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, following comments by the West German foreign minister, Dr Hans Dietrich Genscher, saying international experts with deep level mining experience might be able to propose improvements to prevent tragedies similar to the one which resulted in the death of 177 miners at the Kinross mine on Tuesday.

The text of the statement follows:

Dr Genscher is apparently not aware of the standards which exist in the South African mining industry. South African standards regarding safety regulations in the industry are internationally accepted as the highest standards practised.

Dr Genscher is not an expert in the field of mining technology. I invite him to South Africa to come and ascertain from experts in the mining industry how South African standards compare with German and international standards. He can bring the best German experts with him.

It is now time that the false allegations about South Africa be brought to light. I hope that Dr Genscher will accept my invitation.

Compensation for Mine Accident Victims Disputed

MB190604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2154 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 18, SAPA — Compensation for the victims of mine accidents has become a major issue of dispute in the mining industry after the death of 177 miners in the Kinross mine disaster.

The Chamber of Mines today said in a statement that compensation paid to victims is non-racial and exceeds standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation. But the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) tonight rejected this, claiming that compensation for black mineworkers is discriminatory and inadequate.

The issue is likely to feature prominently on the union's special national executive committee meeting called to discuss the Kinross disaster tonight, a NUM spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, said.

Compensation for "lower income groups" is based on a maximum of 75 per cent of their monthy wages earnings while "higher income employees" receive 60 per cent of their earnings, according to the Chamber statement.

This means that "compensation for workers in the lower earning bands amounts to a proportionately higher percentage of earnings than for workers in the higher earning bands," the Chamber said. [passage omitted]

Workers Stage Protest March at De Beers Mine

MB190726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2348 GMT
18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18 SAPA — About 300 workers today staged a protest march at the De Beers owned Finch Diamond Mine, about 120km from Kimberley, to demand that a senior office bearer of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) be given time off to attend the union's emergency executive meeting called to discuss the Kinross mine disaster.

A NUM spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, said the workers were protesting at the alleged refusal of the mine's management to allow Mr Archie Luhlabo, a senior shaftsteward and NUM office bearer, leave to attend the meeting.

"When a national tragedy has hit the industry De Beers acts without compassion. De Beers clearly puts profits before workers and has shown no concern for the fate of the families of deceased miners," Mr Golding said.

Mr P. Leyden, a director of De Beers, said tonight senior management had given instructions for Mr Luhlabo to be released from work so he could attend. De Beers realised the importance of the Union's meeting and had agreed to give Mr Luhlabo time off to attend. He said the mine had initially refused permission because Mr Luhlabo had been absent from work frequently in recent weeks.

Miners Reportedly Planning To Disrupt Gold Industry

MB181739 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Sep 86 p 1

[By Michael Morris]

[Text] South Africa's black gold miners claim to have a secret plan to damage Pretoria's economic bastion — the multibillion-rand bullion trade.

Mining unionists have told the [London] Television Channel 4 programme in a documentary titled "The Price of Gold" — to be screened tonight — that they want mines closed and are willing to lose their jobs in an assault on gold production, the country's economic Achilles' heel.

National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] president Mr James Motlatse warns that if the West fails to act decisively against apartheid by imposing sanctions on South Africa's gold trade, miners will implement a secret plan to achieve a similar result.

He says in the film that miners have devised a plan of action — "but I will not tell you what it is."

Asked if this amounted to "declaring war on the Government", Mr Motlatse said:

"The Government has declared war on us and we are going to retaliate."

Thames Television reporter Mr Julian Manyon — whose film explores the extent to which South Africa relies on gold to sustain modern apartheid and the reasons for the West's reluctance to use bullion trade as a weapon against Pretoria — said he had been given details of the miners' plan.

But he said he was not able to divulge them.

"I was told, but it was off the record," he said.

Mr Motlatse says in the film that international sanctions should start with gold because it is the backbone of the economy.

He goes on: "All these limited sanctions will do nothing for us. We want to see the mines close down, because we are getting nothing from the mines.

"We know about the risks. The workers are prepared to take them. There are many people who are unemployed and they are surviving, so we would survive too."

Among the risks in taking a union stand, the film suggests, is harassment and injury and the hands of police and mine officials.

Several cases are shown, and it is suggested that police acted to obstruct union activity.

Viewers are also shown miners' living and working conditions.

The Thames Television team spent three weeks in South Africa recently investigating the one area of South Africa's economy which, despite its vulnerability, the West has failed to consider as a target for sanctions.

Gold accounts for 50 percent of South Africa's foreign earnings, and more than 60 percent of the West's bullion comes from South African mines.

Union Denies Report

MB181555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
18 Sep 86

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has denied reports that miners plan to disrupt the country's gold trade. A report in the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper claims that NUM president James Motlatsi has vowed that miners have a plan to bring South Africa's gold mine industry to its knees. Mr Motlatsi is alleged to have told a British television station that if the West fails to act decisively against apartheid by imposing sanctions, miners will implement a secret plan to achieve similar results. However, NUM spokesman Marcel Golding claims the union president has been misquoted:

[Begin Golding recording] I think what Mr Motlatsi said was that international economic pressure is important to pressurize the apartheid regime. I do not think Mr Motlatsi made any reference to the question of a secret plan. I think the journalist [words indistinct] to manufacture issues [words indistinct] to sensationalism. [end recording]

Further Reportage on 'Youth Camps'

MB181727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — No further "reorientation" courses for former detainees were planned at present, the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam de Beer, said today. He told newsmen taken to inspect a "reorientation camp" at Roodewal, about 70km east of Bloemfontein, that the current group of 46 was the last of a total of 167 to attend the 10-day course at various centres. However, he said the Department of Education and Training was determined to continue with the courses as part of its youth programmes. "If in future there are further groups of ex-detainees who desire to attend these courses, they will continue to be accommodated on a voluntary basis." He added that no other former detainees had so far volunteered to attend the course.

The department's director of community communications, Mr Jan Vermaak, said about six out of 13 youth centres countrywide had been used for courses attended by former detainees. The first camp had been run on August 20 near Rustenburg, and others had been held at Barkly West, Zeerust, Estcourt and Nelshoogte, between Barberton and Badplaas in the eastern Transvaal.

Mr de Beer said in a statement that the courses were an extension of the department's "normal programme of youth activities, which have been presented at these centres for a number of years." He found it regrettable that a "bona fide educational project has been made suspect by certain groups with obviously ulterior motives and that certain sectors of the press have given credence to these rumours and falsehoods."

He said the director of the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, Mr Neil Ross, and the Detainees Parents Support Committee were especially responsible for making insinuations and spreading rumours" about the camps.

"In at least two cases, the media distorted the facts and published untruths without making any effort at objectivity, undeterred by the facts that were at their disposal, and which had already been published elsewhere."

Mr de Beer said extensive use was made of experts from the private sector in the planning and presentation of the courses. The course content was limited to study methods, leadership, community development, vocational guidance and sport. "There is no question of secrecy, indoctrination, brainwashing or political persuasion in the courses."

No conditions were set for attendance and no one was forced to attend, he said. Those attending could withdraw from the course at any time. Minors were only allowed to take part with the written permission of their parents, as had happened in the case of the 46 pupils between the ages of 15 and 21 attending the camp at Roodewal. Participants and their parents were fully informed of the content of the course beforehand, he said.

"A number" of pupils who had left the course had later written to ask whether they could return and bring their friends, he added, while other feedback had been "uniformly positive." The "branding" of pupils in newspaper reports as police informers had led to the youths becoming targets of intimidation and persecution and was evidence of "the recklessness and irresponsibility of those trying to discredit the department."

Mr de Beer appealed to politicians, organisations and the media to "desist from misusing bona fide educational programmes for political leverage."

Journalists Visit Camp

MB181805 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — Former detainees attending the government's "reorientation" camp at Roodewal in the Free State wear coloured track suits, sleep in bunk beds, learn self-management and are helped to "reconstruct their identities. Journalists and politicians taken round the camp, on a farm about 70km east of Bloemfontein, were allowed to speak briefly to the 46 pupils in their lecture room, a large, hangar-like corrugated iron structure. The journalists were also briefed on the courses given to the pupils by three private consultants.

Mr Louw du Toit, a psychologist and management consultant, said his four-day course concentrated on the role of the individual in society and tried to create an atmosphere of hope for the future. He tried to teach the children how to maintain families, to increase their confidence and he also tried to help them "reconstruct their identities." Questioned on this by Mr Ken Andrew, the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on black education, Mr du Toit said this aspect of the course was aimed at building up the self-image of children who had been detained or who came from a disrupted community.

Mr Sedley Berger, another consultant, said being in prison was not a pleasant experience. "We want to help them regain their identity — they can lose it in that situation."

Mr Berger, of the Human Resources Institute, said the course was intended to "give disadvantaged people something of benefit and value ater being in detention." His role is to present a two-day introduction to the course, dealing with self-management, goal-setting, personal strengths and weaknesses and inter-personal communications.

Mr Frikkie van Kraayenburg, an industrialist and head of two organisations, Alpha Training and Lead the Field Africa, said his four-day course dealt with specialised study skills such as speed reading, note-taking and study methods. This course had been taught to about 4000 black and white students at youth camps around the country in the last six years, he said.

All three consultants said they had not used black teachers in the course at Roodewal, although Mr van Kraayenburg and Mr du Toit said they had some black teachers on their staff.

The camp, nestling in a secluded valley close to Thaba Nchu and within sight of the sprawling township of Botshabelo, is a neat and compact unit with its own vegetable garden and fruit trees.

An old farmhouse serves as headquarters for the staff, while living quarters, dining room, toilets and other facilities for those attending the course are in neat, clean outhouses. The students sleep in a plain room in bunk beds equipped with blankets and cushions, but no sheets. Each bed has a trunk at its base and a small, half-length cupboard. Journalists were shown the dining roon, with a communal television set, a washroom with six showers, seven toilets, a latrine and 10 washbasins, and two sickbays.

In the lecture room, the students, wearing blue, orange and green tracksuits loaned to them by the department, were seated at desks in parties of about five or six. Journalists were able to study some of the notes they had been making, including a list headed: "What did the peoples want?" On the list were items such as "money to buy everything they want," "free, dynamic compulsory education," "equal rights and a share in the controls of wealth," libraries and houses. On a board was a diagram portraying a cycle with the words "relationships," "identity," and "confidence" as its three components.

Journalists were able to speak only briefly to the students before they were grouped on a stage to sing for the visitors. One song, with the lyrics "we are here for the people, we are family, we are one," was followed by a traditional African song.

Mr du Toit said the songs had been practised for a farewell concert the students were planning to put on tonight, their last night at the camp. They return home tomorrow and all planned to go back to school, according to DET [Department of Education and Training] officials. Some of the pupils told journalists they were happy at the camp and believed they had learned much. Others, questioned on how they had come to attend the camp, said they had come of their own free will, although some newsmen were told the students had been given the option of further detention or attendance. The visitors were whisked off by officials before further questions could be asked.

Visit of MP's Reported

MB190715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Roodewal (Orange Free State) Sept 18 SAPA — Politicians who visited the Roodewal "reorientation" camp outside Bloemfontein divided more or less along party lines in their comments, with National Party [NP] and Conservative Party [CP] members supportive and opposition members expressing reservations.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, said the involvement of the Department of Education and Training in the camps was a " massive mistake" and that he would press the department to dissociate itself from them.

His colleague, Mrs Helen Suzman, said after speaking to some of the former detainees she believed it was "highly likely" they had been coerced by prison authorities into attending the course under threat that they would be held for longer if they did not agree. She said it was "unwise" of the DET to become involved in the camps and that its involvement would not enhance the department's reputation in the townships.

However, the chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, Mr Hendrik Tempel, who is also the National Party MP for Ermelo, said he had found no evidence "whatsoever" of coercion. He said he had been very impressed with the work done at the camp and considered it "a great pity that the whole programme has been brought under suspicion." He had spoken to two students who had told him they had learnt much in the course. He had gained the impression the students were very motivated and were eager to get back to their classes.

The NP MP for Roodepoort and chairman of the Standing Committee on National Education, Mr Roelf Meyer, said a "lot of unnecessary noise" had been made about the motives behind the camps. "It is clear to me it is not possible to change a person's political ideology in 10 days (the duration of the course,)" he said. Whites tended to judge the experiences of blacks from a white point of view. However, township life was so disrupted that courses such as that at Roodewal "could be of tremendous value" to the students attending. "I don't think we should look on all ex-detainees as terrorists or political activists." "The course had been conceived to try to help the students to "find themselves and to develop their own skills," he said. He added that he would like to see more such courses held, for former detainees as well as other children.

The national chairman of the ruling National People's Party in the House of Delegates, Mr Somaroo Pachai, said he was not happy that the students had been brought to the camp straight from detention. "If the camps are to be of any use at all they must first let the youths be released to the custody of their parents then given the choice to participate as free people." He was glad the camps for former detainees were at an end for the time being. Although he could not fault the content of the courses, he believed that "in between the normal programme, it is possible there could be some type of subtle influencing of young minds."

After speaking to some of the children, Mr Pachai said, he had found that some had complaints about food, which they found no different to that served in prison, and about restricted television viewing. "They are not free in the real sense. They can't move about freely, they have strict, regimented control." One student had told him he would not want to come back to the camp. "People of this age should be at school," he said. "I feel very hurtful to find them in such circumstances."

None of the students he had spoken to said he had been forced to attend the camp, but he thought the ex-detainees might have believed the camp was a means to get out of prison. "The whole thing is a symptom of the malady we are facing. We are scratching at the surface with camps like this. We must get down to the root cause, which is a free South Africa for all our people."

The Labour Party MP for Wentworth and chairman of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, Mr Tommy Abrahams, said: "If anything was covered up, it was beyond my ability to detect." The children he had spoken to were highly motivated and one had said he had "found himself" at the camp. Another, a matric student, had said his only regret was having lost time at school. "I believe the intention (of the camps) was good," Mr Abrahams said, but it should have been given publicity from the start so that there was no suspicion.

Dr Frans van Staden, the CP MP for Koedoespoort, said he believed the facilities at the camp were satisfactory. From his knowledge of people, he was satisfied that no secret training of the students was being conducted at the camp and that no one was being trained as a "spy." He was happy with the training, he added.

Botha Sends Messages to Chilean, Greek Presidents

MB181344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has telegraphically congratulated the president of Chile, Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, on the 176th anniversary of Chilean independence, and expressed condolences to the Greek president, Mr Christof Sartzetakis, over the recent earthquakes in Greece.

Mr Botha's office in Pretoria today released the contents of a telex to Gen Pinochet which read: "On the occasion of the celebration of the 176th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chile, I have great pleasure in conveying to your excellency cordial congratulations on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as well as sincere good wishes for your excellency's health and happiness and for the prosperity of your country and people."

Mr Botha's telex to Mr Sartzetakis, president of Greece, read: "I have heard with sadness of the earthquakes which have struck the city of Kalamata and surrounding area on 13 and 15 September, causing many deaths and much destruction. As there are 100,000 South Africans of Greek descent in my country we feel a close affinity for Greece and on behalf of the people of South Africa I should like to convey to you, Mr President, and to the people of Greece, especially those who have been directly affected by the terrible earthquakes, our sincere condolences."

University Groups Meet With ANC in Zambia

MB181856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 18 SAPA — The visit to the University of Zambia was historic — the first official meeting between South African universities and an African university north of the Limpopo, the vice-chancellor of the university of Cape Town [UCT], Dr Stuart Saunders, said in Cape Town today. Dr Saunders said in a statement, after members of the university of the Western Cape and UCT arrived back in Cape Town, that discussions at the University of Zambia had given UCT delegates "useful insights into the challenges facing that insitution."

They had also held in-depth discussions with members of the executive committee and of the education department of the African National Congress over two days. "An indication of how important the ANC saw these discussions was the fact that the secretary-general, Mr A. Nzo, was present most of the time. The University of Cape Town's view that the educational crisis is embedded in the broader political crisis of the country was strengthened in the minds of the delegates as a result of these discussions," Dr Saunders said. Other issues discussed centred on the role of universities in society, the problems facing black students, the education crisis in the black schools, and other educational matters such as academic boycotts.

Discussions between the ANC and UCT delegates were very valuable and gave each group a clearer idea of their respective views. "Dialogue between South Africans is essential if we are to have peace and progress in South Africa, " said Dr Saunders. "Talking is the name of the game."

The UCT delegation consisted of Dr S.J. Saunders, vice-chancellor; Prof J. Leatt, acting deputy vice-chancellor; Prof G. Dall, dean of medicine; Mr J. File, planning officer; Associate Professor C. Villar-Vicencio; Mr M. Ramphele; Mr Glen Goosen, president of the SRC [Students Representative Council] Ms C. Sutherland, vice-president of the SRC and a third student, Mr C. Mzamane. Delegates from the Univerity of the Western Cape and some other academics also attended. They were Professor Jakes Gerwel, rector-designate of UWC; Professor Jaap du Rand, vice-rector of UWC, and Professor J. Reddy, vice-rector elect of UWC. Professor P. Mohanoe of the University of the North and Mr J. Samuels of the South African Councils for Higher Education, were also present.

Increased Soviet Influence in Angola Noted

MB190548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Tragedy of Angola"]

[Text] Flying north from the South African border, an air traveller would — during the latter part of a journey lasting as long as that between Louis Botha and Jan Smuts Airports — fly over a land of devastation and terrible human suffering. A land where hundreds of people are being killed, many more maimed, where thousands are wandering around in search of shelter and watching their children starve on a landscape denuded of food.

This tragic land is Angola, and the victims — the dead and mutilated, the starving children — are innocent civilians caught up in a never-ending civil war.

Fighting for the liberation of their people are the soldiers of UNITA, a movement that today controls one-third of the total area of Angola and conducts military operations throughout the entire country with the exception of two small frontier areas.

UNITA took up arms against the MPLA 11 years ago after the MPLA had seized power in Angola without an election or any other democratic test of the people's will having been conducted. Ranged against UNITA are 90,000 troops controlled by the MPLA, 36,000 Cuban and other communist military personnel, and 6,000 SWAPO terrorists.

UNITA's fight for genuine independence for Angola is one aspect of the civil war. The other is the deep involvement in the war, and in Angola, of the Soviet Union. This involvement is most visible in the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops, who are acting as surrogates of the Soviet Union, and in the huge military arsenal provided by the East bloc — an arsenal that includes MiG jet fighters, modern tanks and surface-to-air missiles.

But the communist presence is also pervasive throughout the entire structure of life in Angola today, with tens of thousands of East bloc personnel working with, influencing, and indoctrinating the local population in areas ranging from communications and intelligence services to schools and hospitals.

Angola, to put it simply, is the spearhead of the Soviet empire's expansionism in southern Africa. It is in recognition of this fact that the Reagan administration in the United States is providing covert aid to UNITA, currently amounting to R37 million. American aid to UNITA was cut off in 1976 — at a critical stage in the civil war — when congress passed the Clark Amendment.

Last year the Clark Amendment was repealed. This week United States aid to UNITA was upheld by the House of Representatives by a 43 vote majority. While their government aids UNITA, American interests are exploiting Angolan oil, which last year provided the Marxist MPLA government with more than 90 per cent of its income. But, as oil prices fall and the prospects of a victory in the civil war recede, President Dos Santos is making overtures to the United States. Last month he invited President Reagan to visit Luanda.

But the real talking must be between President Dos Santos and Dr Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader. That, and the expulsion of alien troops, represents the only road to peace in troubled Angola.

Information Bureau Releases 19 Sep Unrest Report

MB190841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am on Sept 18 to 6am on Sept 19:

"The number of unrest-related incidents decreased countrywide. Most of these, seven in total, were reported on the west Rand. This included three incidents of stonethrowing.

"One incident each was reported in three other police divisions.

"In the eastern Province, where no incident was reported the previous day, one incident of stonethrowing at a private home was reported during the past 24 hours."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Economic Conference

"In principle it is no bad thing that President Botha should call the country's business leaders together for another economic conference. The title 'Forward with Confidence' pinpoints a crucial need," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 September. The editorial says that most businessmen will approach the meeting in a mood of "extreme wariness" since they remember President Botha's motives in previous conferences. "Apart from enlisting the development expertise and resources of the private sector, he wanted to co-opt it politically behind 'total strategy'." *The Star* believes that this approach will not work again. "Since 1981 businessmen have moved strongly into the political arena, often far ahead of official policy. They have had precious little encouragement from Mr Botha. Indeed, in recent times, he has treated concerned emissaries from the business sector with brusque disregard. If the Pretoria conference is to be productive he must be prepared to listen as well as talk," says *The Star*.

'Khmer Rouge' Element in Townships

In his "My View" column on the same page Allister Sparks says that "some underground operators are now acting beyond the control of the ANC leadership." He says the ANC officials are concerned about what is going to happen in South Africa. Even though the ANC disapproves of the " 'necklace' " killings it is "powerless to stop them because of the depth of bitterness caused by the security forces in the townships." Sparks believes that a "Khmer Rouge element is emerging in the black townships of South Africa that is beyond anyone's control, an element so brutalised that it now seeks only to kill and burn in blind revenge." Sparks also believes that the authorities seem "blind to what has caused it or what it portends. Mindlessly they even try to turn it to political advantage, using it to label the ANC leaders as monsters and so discredit the businessmen and others who have met them and report otherwise. It is a result of a grotesque misreading of what is happening in our society," says Sparks. The government believes that the unrest of the past 2 years is the work of Moscow-controlled agitators, "who are infiltrating the country from outside and stirring up trouble by exploiting a few local grievances and intimidating the mass of the people," and as it tries to stamp out the infiltrators it is "succeeding only in brutalising the black community on a mass scale."

Sanctions Disunity

The inability of the EC to agree on a basic sanctions package provides evidence that the "battle to impose them will be a long and arduous one," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 17 September. "Some unity among the Europeans is critical if sanctions are to mean anything. It would be totally pointless for one or two European nations to apply sanctions unilaterally — except as a salve to their own consciences." The editorial refers to Denmark which has imposed a ban on South African coal and says that this will only put its own power-generating industries "at a comparative disadvantage to those of other European countries which still buy lower-priced SA coal." The editorial also cautions that disunity in Europe will not necessarily be duplicated in the United States, "which has different political parameters and greater messianic zeal." However, disunity in Europe will "cause people to stand back and reassess an approach which has been pushed by the radical pro-sanctions lobby with little concern for the consequences." *Business Day* says that "fear of imminent disaster has now receded. The strengthening of the rand in the last few days, surely, must reflect this."

Overregulation in RSA

On the same page, *Business Day* "adapts" a paper delivered by Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation, to the SA Institute of Librarianship and Information Science. Vosloo believes that political reform ultimately affects the survival of the private enterprise system as a whole since capitalism in SA is now associated with all forms of apartheid. Restrictions on the mobility of labor is perceived as exploitation of the workers "within a system of so-called 'monopoly capitalism,' " a lack of business confidence reduces productive job-generating potential, and a weakening rand worsens the inflation situation. Vosloo says that it is clear that business has "clear and rational reasons for pressing for greater political reform." However, businessmen are faced with "a plethora of regulations" affecting among others things: incorporation, licensing, the raising of capital, and tax returns. Vosloo says "in short, we are an over-regulated society." "The free enterprise system will only survive in this country if self-help and individualism are allowed to flourish."

CITIZEN on EC Bans

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 17 September comments on the EC sanctions list and says: "Although we are pleased that coal has escaped an embargo for the present, we deplore the rest of the package, consisting of a ban on new investment and embargoes on imports of steel and iron." *The Citizen* does not believe that any sanctions are justified and will only bring about serious problems. "We need investment to create new jobs, and 50,000 may lose their jobs in the iron and steel industries if embargoes on these products are effective." The editorial also says that each set of " 'limited' " sanctions leads to another and "each set is worse than its predecessor." *The Citizen* is concerned that countries that oppose sanctions on principle "tend to cave in under pressure." Britain opposed sanctions but "bowed once more to the pressure of the EC and the Commonwealth." However, South Africa is "preparing to defend itself against sanctions, as it did in the case of the arms and oil embargoes."

SOWETAN on Black Housing

"The Meadowlands-Mzimhlope hostel areas, which has again erupted into serious violence, is a weird patchwork of residential areas which are almost typical of black areas in other parts of the country," says Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 17 September in a page 4 editorial. "This Frankenstein patchwork of rundown homes reflects the system that has created them. Unless the entire thinking behind black housing changes, violence will recur." "People are forced to live like animals. When trouble erupts, as it inevitably will, we are accused of being uncivilised barbaric people. The government should scrap the Group Areas Act and other intolerable Acts if this experiment is not to be repeated," says *Sowetan*.

CAPE TIMES on 'Reabsorption' Camps

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 September says it is reassuring to learn from the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that "all minors admitted to the so-called reabsorption camps have written permission from their parents." "But that is as much as can be said for the government's response so far to the disclosure of the existence of such camps. The fact that they are linked to the detention without trial of children remains a most ominous aspect of their creation. Official denials that admission to the camps is a condition of release from detention do not carry much conviction. It seems unlikely that children would 'voluntarily' stay in them if the other option was simply to go home."

CAPE TIMES on Government Spending

"For a governing party said to be ready itself for a general election the Nationalists are amazingly free and easy with the taxpayers' money," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial says that the "longer the Botha administration continues in office the more bloated does the bureaucracy become." It points out that the Bureau for Information's salary bill is now R12 million a year for a staff of 400, and R1.5 million was spent on a pop song by the Bureau which "hardly suggested that tight controls and efficiency will be the hallmarks of its operations." *Cape Times* sasks why the public should have to "pay through the nose" to have the news kept away from them.

Revolutionaries Can Be Controlled

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 16 September says: "The campaigning and allegations against the government are emotional, uninformed, and mostly hypocritical. No recognition is given to the reforms which have been implemented so far." The editorial also says if the government gives into demands, then the ANC will come to power as a "Marxist one party government with consequences which will make Angola, Mozambique, and Katanga look like a picnic." The editorial points out that no demands are made of the ANC with its "terrorism, violence and murder." However, the paper says that the government and the security forces have shown in South-West Africa that the "belief that terrorism and revolutionary attempts are uncontrollable is a myth. Even if the situation in South Africa is to become more difficult, the revolutionaries can also be driven back and neutralized."

'Uncertainty' in RSA

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 17 September says that "there is only one thing of which South Africans can be certain of in the present situation, and that is of uncertainty." The editorial says that the EC was only partially successful in punishing South Africa. They will however continue and when coal has been included in the sanctions package then new demands will be made. *Beeld* says that "the sooner the uncertainty in South Africa is accepted as a permanent feature the better." It believes that the country has a lot to be thankful for since the security situation has improved and the economic prospects are better than in previous years. The editorial says that it is now time that the outside world be told that it can do as it pleases.

Namibian Efforts Should Be Acknowledged

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 16 September says in the page 8 editorial: "The decision to either include or exclude SWA/Namibia in the punitive measures directed against South Africa by the international community has placed the international community before a moral test." *Die Republikein* points out that for many years, efforts have been made in Namibia to move away from discrimination. "If the international community wants to show South Africa what is appreciation for a move in the right direction, then it must say to South Africa: 'Do what Namibia has done and we will reach out a hand to you.'" The editorial says that Namibia is aware that it is becoming an "international conscience." The international community has the choice of acknowledging Namibia's efforts. "We expect cooperation," says *Die Republikein*.

STAR on Sanctions

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 September comments on the EC sanctions against South Africa and says that "if South Africans believe they have escaped lightly so far, there is nothing to be complacent about." The editorial says that in the present state of the economy the country cannot afford to lose any export markets. The paper does not believe that after the Brussels decision South Africa will be left alone. It is more likely that pressures will continue from Commonwealth and other strongly anti-apartheid countries. "With selective sanctions in place, a watershed has been crossed; the next round of the debate will be about how to strengthen them, and it could be even more intense." However, "one domestic side effect could be to rally more support for the right, not less," says the editorial.

SOWETAN Criticizes Ranchod Posting

On page 4 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 18 September Ameen Akhalwaya, editor of *Indicator*, writes an open letter to Professor Bradra Ranchod, South African Ambassador to the EC in Brussels, and says; "Could you explain how you can be good emough to represent the Nat Government yet not be allowed to be a member of the party?" and "if you are not good enough to join a party which, not to put too fine a point on it, appears to be generally lacking in intellect, isn't your posting to Brussels window-dressing?" Akhalwaya goes on to say: "I think you will agree that you will represent only the National Party Government, and perhaps one or two peripheral parties that enjoy little popular support." Ranchod will not be supporting among others, the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress, the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Conservative Party, the Reformed National Party nor the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, says Akhalwaya. He asks Ranchod a final question: "Why are you, a learned person, a man of intellect and wisdom, a man who will straddle the corridors of international power and be addressed as Your Excellency, not allowed to vote for your employer, the National Party?"

CITIZEN on Economic Conference

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 September says in a page 6 editorial it welcomes the state president's decision to call an economic conference of leading South Africans and members of the cabinet on 7 November. "A conference such as the State President envisages cannot openly deal with sanctions-busting, nor can it resolve the differences within the business community about what directions South Africa should take (something only the Government can decide). But the State President has emphasized that constitutional reform is virtually meaningless without concurrent socio-economic reform and upliftment. And it is on the latter aspect that the conference can make its greatest contribution by helping to set guidelines for the future."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Conference

"Having twice been bitten in the last few years, the experienced observer of the South African scene should be shy of expecting too much from President Botha at the November 7 economic conference," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 18 September. *Business Day* points out that there is a "common misconception in official circles that having a clear economic policy is the same thing as intervening in the economy. But in the desperate search for some certainty in this country, what is needed more than anything is certainty concerning the limits of government intervention." "In the last two years, government's indecision and lack of direction in both the economic and political spheres has left South Africa rudderless and enfeebled." *Business Day*, however, feels that the private sector does not always know what is good for it. "It calls for intervention whenever its profits are threatened, and complains about intervention on the same grounds. But it wouldn't do so with such frequency if such calls never met with a response. Once it realizes that it must operate in a relatively uncontrolled environment, the private sector will perforce fall back on its own resources — to the greater benefit of the economy."

BUSINESS DAY on Closure of Schools

A page 8 editorial in *Business Day* comments on the closure of schools in Soweto and other townships and says: "The pupils who were turning up on Mondays and Tuesdays to plan their revolutionary activities for the rest of the week have lost a venue, but not an education. The staff who were transferred to other schools may have gained useful employment." "Governments which pretend to control everything must expect to be held responsible for everything, but in the end it is plain that local communities and pupils themselves bear some responsibility for their own education."

DIE VADERLAND: SWAPO Losing Battle

J.S. Liebenberg writes on page 11 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 September that SWAPO is losing the battle in South-West Africa. Liebenberg believes that not only is SWAPO losing a military and a political battle, but also that it is losing the hearts and minds of the people. "There is no doubt that the armed forces are regarded as friend and protector of the population," says Liebenberg. He says that in the battle against SWAPO the armed forces show "two generally accepted principles as being misconceptions." The first is that time is on the side of the terrorist or guerrilla. The second is that the revolutionary forces always win. Liebenberg points out that the SWAPO forces have been reduced from "16,000 in 1966 to approximately 9,000 now." He emphasizes that in a revolutionary battle the loyalty of the population is the most important factor and the loyalty of the South-West Africans lies mostly with the Armed Forces since "they inform the armed forces on terrorist activities." "In military and political circles there is optimism that an acceptable and permanent dispensation can be worked out and that a good government will be the deathblow of SWAPO," says Liebenberg.

ZIMBABWE

Industrialists Tour Mozambique's Beira Harbor

MB181158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 18, SAPA — Zimbabwean industrialists this week inspected the facilities, at Beira, which at present handles less than 10 percent of Zimbabwe's world trade, and issued a cautious report on the shallow-water port.

A spokesman for the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries [CZI] urged local businessmen to play a bigger role in rehabilitating the facilities at Beira, which since the closure by Renamo sabotage of the Chicualacuala-Maputo railway line in August 1984 has been their country's only outlet to the sea independent of South Africa.

CZI members have been guarded about making any comments about the problems of finding alternative routes to South Africa, but a spokesman warned Zimbabwean businessmen to containerise their freight and "anticipate some delays" when using Beira.

The spokesman said in a statement the delegation "gained the impression that considerable rehabilitation still has to be done and predicted that by June next year the new container park would be completed.

"There is also a rehabilitation programme for cranes, and certain berths should be refurbished by April next year.

"It would be great if (Zimbabwean) industry could get involved in the development of Mozambique," said the spokesman, highlighting the need to revitalise the economy of the whole Beira corridor area, which is defended by over 5000 Zimbabwean troops.

CZI members have refused to discuss the effects of sanctions since their former president, Mr John Mkushe, was pilloried last year by saying they would cause the Zimbabwean economy to collapse within weeks. At its congress in July, the CZI declared "unequivocal support" for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Norwegian Prime Minister Calls on Mugabe

MB181705 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Norwegian prime minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his official residence today. Mrs Brundtland, who is the chairperson of the World Commission of Environment and Development, is in Zimbabwe attending the organization's sixth meeting.